THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XV. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1882. NUMBER 3.

Happiness.

Do you ask me, love, with fond caress,
What seems to me perfect happiness?
A golden day, and a sapphire sky,
And emerald earth, and you and I
Roaming through woodlands green together,
That's happiness in summer weather.

And say 'tis winter; outside the snow,
And inside the fire's warm, cheerful glow;
And we sit by it, cheek touching cheek,
Silent sometimes, and sometimes we speak;
So I find, in summer or winter weather,
Happiness means—to be together.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Country Children.

I can see the happy children
As they wander through the grasses
Of the fresh and dewy pastures,
Of the tangled forest-passes;
I can track them as they wander
By the trail of morning-glories;
I can read their happy footsteps—
I can tell their pleasant stories.

Oh, I know the paths of children
Up the hills and down the valleys;
Buttercups and faded daisies
Mark their sorties and their sallies;
By the buttercups and beeches
I can mark their resting places;
And I know the mossy brooksides,
And the wide, green, open spaces.

Where the wild white plum tree blossoms;
Where the grapevine swings and tosses;
Where the plumes of scarlet sumach
Toss among the wayside mosses;
Where the golden-rod in autumn
Flames among the hazel-bushes—
There the trooping army wanders—
There the scouting party pushes.

Oh, but they are kings and nobles
As they wander there together;
Cloth-of-gold is all the common
To their feet in summer weather.
Up and down, in field and woodland,
I can see their glowing faces;
And by scarlet leaves and berries
I can mark their resting-places.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

ETHEL'S CHOICE.

Ethelyn Abbott has been spending the long summer afternoon in a pleasant desultory fashion, half the time reading the tastefully bound little volume which is now slipping from her delicate hand, have the time dreaming of—well, she could not tell exactly what she has been dreaming of. Perhaps she has been dreaming over her delightful three weeks at Newport; perhaps last night's party has engrossed her thoughts. At all events thinking has been pleasant occupation, for her face is very bright and unclouded.

What a charming picture of "delce far niente" she makes, lying back luxuriantly in a hammock, her beautiful head pillowed on soft, white arms, and her hair, of that rich shade of chestnut-brown, shining in the sunlight which slips in through the thick foliage of the arbor. Very charming, indeed, is she to a pair of dark eyes, which, like sunbeams, are peeping at her through the same medium.

"Ethel!"

Miss Abbott gives a little startled cry as the owner of the eyes—a tall, well-built fellow of twenty-four or five—comes quickly into the arbor.

"Jack! how you frightened me!"

"Did I?" says the intruder, penitently; "I am so sorry. The fact is, Miss Abbott told me you were here, and I really was so anxious to see you—"

"Very kind of you," murmurs Miss Abbott, politely. But something in her tone seems to have a chilling effect; for Jack reddens slightly, and there is a little pause.

"You wished to see me?" says the young lady at length, turning with polite interrogation to the other.

"You might naturally suppose so, as I came here to find you," is the answer, delivered with a repressed energy which commands attention. Then, with an abrupt change of manner: "Ethel, what is the matter? Why are you so cold?"

"I am very warm," sighs Miss Abbott, trying to be funny, by way of evading the question. Her effort is rendered a lamentable failure, however, by an emphatic "Pshaw!" which escapes with more vigor than courtesy.

The young man rises and comes to the side of the hammock, looking down upon its burden with eyes which are very expressive.

"Don't trifle with me, Ethel," he says in a low voice, which is just the least unsteady, as if the speaker were suppressing a good deal of emotion. "You know perfectly well why I came here to-day."

Miss Abbott looks up with an air of great surprise—only for a moment, however, for with all her faults she is not one whit untruthful. Then her eyes drop hastily.

"Well," she says, with a quick catching of her breath, "what if I do?"

There is another pause, while the dark eyes grow darker with mingled sadness and, it must be confessed, indignation, while the tremor of voice is more marked, as Jack speaks:

"What of it? Only this: The Arctic expedition expects to leave port to-morrow, and I go with it or not, as you bid me. You know well enough that I love you, Ethel—surely I need not tell you that again."

"It is of no use," says Miss Ethel, after a moment's silence, with a little plaintive laugh. "No, Jack, we are both too poor; and, though I don't like to confess it, I am too mercenary."

There is no reply, though Miss Abbott pauses for one; the dark eyes rest upon her with an intensity which is not pleasant, and the young man's grasp on the hammock tightens involuntarily. She goes on hastily:

"I know it does not sound well, but it is true. I want so many things—diamonds and horses and Worth costumes—in short, everything money can buy."

Certainly, Miss Abbott's confession is not very pretty, though the flush which follows it is.

"So you prefer marrying an income to marrying a man," is the only comment vouchsafed by her auditor.

"Heaven forgive you, Ethel, if you mean what you say!" The hand on the hammock is removed with a suddenness which causes the latter to sway violently, and Miss Abbott unreasonably loses her temper.

"I think you forget yourself, Mr. Lindsay," she says, haughtily. "Pray, be more careful."

"I beg your pardon," is the stiffly polite rejoinder; and the offender extends his hand to assist the young lady to descend. She takes it with averted eyes, and steps to the ground, drawing it quickly away a moment after.

"Good-bye."

She has turned to leave the arbor when the words are spoken.

"Good-bye," she says coldly. Strangely enough she cannot muster courage to raise her eyes to his. The hand she gives is imprisoned tightly.

"Won't you wish me bon voyage," says the young man, with a faint attempt at a smile.

"We never know what a day may bring forth," she says, uttering a very solemn truth with a very common lightness. "Still, if you desire it—bon voyage."

An uncomfortable silence — then, "Good-bye," and Ethel is free to resume her reading, while the sound of rapid footsteps dies away in the distance.

She does not avail herself of the opportunity, however, but sits motionless on the little rustic bench, a rather inexplicable expression in her deep blue eyes. Suddenly she rises with a gesture of impatience.

"Absurd!"

This little outburst of vehemence seems to relieve her, and she proceeds to gather her parasol and the neglected novel, turns from the arbor and walks rapidly toward the house. It is a pretty little villa, rather addicted to vines and climbing roses, with a broad, inviting veranda—the very place for a comfortable performance of that charming drama, "Love in a Cottage." And this drama is now in progress, the dramatis personæ being Martin Abbott, the good-natured elder brother of pretty Miss Ethelyn, and his sweet little wife, who, having married for love, is delighted with the experiment.

She it is who, at the sight of her sister-in-law, comes quickly forward to meet her.

"Ethel," she says, as she reaches her side, "Jack has just left." Then noticing a little frown gathering on the brow of her hearer, she adds, timidly: "Did you see him, dear?"

"Yes, I did," is the short, unsatisfactory reply. And with a brightened manner Miss Abbott steps forward to greet the tall, distinguished individual who has followed her sister at a more leisurely pace.

"Colonel Arnhold, I am very glad to see you."

"Thank you," says the gentleman thus addressed, bending low over the small hand which is so readily extended. "I have been waiting some little time for you. Mrs. Abbott said you were somewhere on the place, and she has been kindly entertaining me."

Ethel glances furtively at her sister, who stands in the full light of the setting sun. The little woman responds by a decided blush, and Miss Abbott is annoyed.

"So you were not gallant enough to come and find me!" she says, with an arch smile, intended quite as much for her sister's discomfiture as for Colonel Arnhold's inthrallment; and she succeeds in both endeavors.

The trio stroll toward the house. Ethel is in one of her brightest moods, and makes herself very entertaining. Certainly she has a golden opportunity for so doing. Colonel Arnhold's admiration is an emphatic compliment. Besides being very rich and very aristocratic, he is a connoisseur—his artistic criticisms are very valuable; his horses are marvels of beauty and swiftness; the Arnhold diamonds are superb; and fourthly, the woman he deigns to admire has her position firmly established as a belle. No wonder Ethelyn Abbott is pleased with the marked attention which this aristocrat has shown her since her arrival at her brother's home.

And is not she pleased? Watch her as now that dinner is over the little group of people is assembled in the drawing-room. She has been singing at Colonel Arnhold's request, and is turning from the piano, while he is begging for "one more song."

"Sing 'Twickenham Ferry,'" suggests Mrs. Abbott, boldly. "That is Mr. Lindsay's favorite," she adds, turning in explanation to the colonel.

"Mr. Lindsay—ah, yes. By-the-by, he is a very venturesome rider. I saw him dash down your avenue at quite a breakneck pace this evening," says Colonel Arnhold, politely replying; and then he turns to the fair songstress. "Pray let us have Mr. Lindsay's favorite, Miss Ethel."

To her sister's secret astonishment Ethel complies, singing the charming little ballad in a manner which throws the colonel into raptures—and even Mrs. Abbott must perforce acknowledge the superiority of his delicately turned compliments over Jack's hearty but inelegant comment—"Very jolly song, that." She listens with eagerness to the ensuing remark which Colonel Arnhold makes.

"Does not this same Mr. Lindsay expect to sail with the Arctic expedition?"

Poor little woman! her heart sinks, as, with an indifferent "I believe so," Miss Abbott leaves the piano, and passes out into the veranda.

She looks radiantly lovely, as she pauses for one moment in the frame by the open window. The gallant colonel hastens to her side, and Mrs. Abbott hears his low request and her bright reply:

"A walk? with pleasure. It is a glorious night." And a faint ripple of laughter is borne back on the breeze, as the two cross the veranda and descend to the lawn.

The mellow light of a summer moon is slanting through the foliage of the trees which border the avenue. Ethel is walking very slowly, and the conversation is desultory and not very interesting to a third party.

"I want to go to Italy this winter," the colonel is saying. "Ah, Miss Ethelyn, what a delight it would be to take you through those wonderful galleries of art—you who are such an admirer of its beauties." And Ethel gives little assenting murmurs, while the colonel continues in this strain and expatiates on the various attractions of Italy, which he does at great length—in fact, just a little longer than his listener can stand, for her patience is not her greatest virtue.

"You are an animated guide-book, Colonel Arnhold."

The colonel pauses aghast—only for one moment, however; for of course her speech was intended as a compliment, though rather brusquely delivered.

"My dear young lady, you are most kind," he says, with a bland smile; and then the conversation becomes extremely personal, they walk if possible more slowly than ever, and the colonel is speaking very earnestly.

At length they pause under the shade of a wide-spreading elm, just where the avenue comes to an abrupt turn. The colonel is holding an unresisting hand.

"I will do all in my power to make your life a happy one," he says, and then silently awaits his answer.

Ethelyn's head is bowed. Where is the "yes" which she fancied she was so ready to give? Once she looks up as if to speak, but the words fail her. As a second time she raises her head there is a sudden interruption.

Around the bend of the avenue come two men, slowly and silently.

"Only laborers," says the colonel, reassuringly, as Ethel starts violently; but in another moment he leaves her side and goes rapidly toward the intruders, while she watches him in a half-dazed manner.

There are four men now on the broad path—walking with steady, slow footsteps—carrying something between them. She presses forward with a strange, inexplicable curiosity; but Colonel Arnhold is instantly at her side.

"Go back, my dear young lady," he says, imperatively, though his voice is agitated and trembling. "This is not a sight for your eyes—poor fellow—thrown from his horse, they tell me—quite dead, I fear."

The men are standing still for a moment, they have come out of the shadow, and the moonlight is streaming down upon them in its full radiance.

Ethel leans forward, she only sees a white, white face, terribly still and quiet in the clear light—then a cry rings from her, a cry full of pain and bitterness, full of remorse which she feels is too late; and she is on her knees by the motionless figure, holding the cold lifeless hands, while the intense nervous strain grows harder and harder to bear. She feels a firm touch laid on her shoulder, Colonel Arnhold's voice is in her ears—and then she knows nothing more.

* * * * * * *

Summer is over. October winds play wildly with the brightly tinted leaves which are falling rapidly. It is a typical autumn afternoon, the air fresh and cold, but quite clear and dry, and the sun shining brilliantly in the deep-blue heavens. The arbor, though not nearly as inviting as it has been, is occupied by two enterprising pedestrians, who are on their way home from a brisk walk.

One is a young gentleman who carries his left arm in a sling, though with this exception he seems in very good health and spirits. The second is a blooming damsel, who has seated herself in the long-used hammock, and is busying herself with the rearrangement of the sling afore-mentioned.

"Ethel."

Miss Ethel looks up to find a pair of dark eyes watching her quizzically.

"Ethel, dear, do you realize what a very triumphant income I represent?"

"Nonsense," is the only answer vouchsafed, though it is accompanied by a brilliant blush

"No diamonds, no Worth costumes to speak of—it is positively heartrending to see a young woman sacrifice herself in this manner."

"Jack, do you wish to make me seriously angry."

"By no means, my dearest; but Ethel, I thought that they were such insuperable objections to marrying a poor man?"

Miss Ethel bends lower over her work.

"I changed my mind," she says, softly.

Mr. Lyndsay laughs heartily; then he stoops and kisses the little hand which lies on his arm—

"In-consistency, thou art a jewel!"

How They Spend Their Money.

Joe Howard writes from New York to the Philadelphia *Times:* In a conspicuous window on Broadway stands a table covered with blue satin. In its drawers are candies. Price, $250. The wood cost perhaps $1, the satin $5, the work in time and skill $10; total, $16. Profit, $234—when sold. I don't believe any idiot in the world can equal a New York idiot. Once started he beats the deck. For the fun of the thing I watched the shoppers in a great jewelry store one evening. I was amazed. Clocks, with side vases, ranging in price from $500 to $5,000, were easily sold. Pins for scarf or shirt, costing from $10 to $150, were in great demand. But gold watches carried off the honors, and the demand for American makes was noticeable. The larger establishments have tumbled to the fashionable craze for American watches. They import Swiss works, put them in American cases, stamp their own name on them and sell them at fabulous rates. I wish you could see the fobs and fob-chains of the landy daws. The entire cigarette size of boys now display the old-fashioned watered ribbon with seals, fancy or plain. Nothing is prettier, nothing more useful. I wear one myself. An old pawnbroker told me to-day that at a recent sale he disposed of over twenty old-time seals with crests, initials and coats-of-arms at prices that astonished him. Everything in that line is eagerly caught up, put in shape and quickly sold.

What next?

Well, what next? If the men keep pace with the women it can't be very long before knee breeches, silver buckles and bag wigs are in fashion. The quaintest kind of ornament is now the style. Everybody has to have an old-fashioned clock, you know, and there is already a factory in Connecticut where they are turned out by the hundreds, with rusted chains and five-pound weights, and cases cracked as if with age. In all the great depots of treasure these clocks abound. Generally they have high mahogany cases, some with ornamental figurings, others perfectly plain. Some give the day of the month and the week, signs of the moon and evening star, and mythological data as well. The works are as simple as A B C, the regular old style, wound up by pulling an endless chain and hoisting the heavy iron weight, while the long pendulum slowly ticks and the ferocious bell literally clangs out the hour. I told you I had a fob chain, and I've one of these clocks, too. Some of these days I'll wear knee breeches. That will be funny.

A Desperate Fight With Convicts.

At Graham, Texas, the three McDonald boys, the murderers of a man named Martin, made a desperate effort to escape from jail, which resulted in their death and the death of a deputy sheriff, besides the serious wounding of several other people. About 10 o'clock in the morning the McDonald boys were led from the steel cage to the calaboose, and with Jim Boone and Jack Baldwin, the two other prisoners, were given their breakfast by two deputies. One deputy was testing the cage while it was empty, and the other deputy, Davis Melton, stood in the doorway of a wooden cell opening from the calaboose to the steel cage. He had a pistol in each hand, keeping watch, and presently put both revolvers in one hand to get a match from his pocket, when the McDonalds sprang upon him suddenly and disarmed him. In the struggle Melton was shot in the right hand. His cries brought Murfee, the other deputy, from the cage, but on entering the calaboose he was shot and instantly killed by the prisoners. The prisoners then made a hole through the floor to the room below and, taking Melton with them, began their escape. A bloodhound watches the jail, but by a detour they avoided him and took their flight in a southerly direction. By this time the whole city was excited, and the citizens had gathered all together and followed the fleeing prisoners. The latter placed their hostage, Melton, behind them, and threatened to shoot him dead if they were pressed on. Thus the murderers proceeded some 300 yards, when one citizen deliberately took aim and firing mortally wounded one of the fugitives, who fell. Deputy Melton seized the opportunity, broke loose, and ran. A general fusilade was now exchanged between the citizens and the escaping prisoners. The latter entrenched themselves in the weeds and stumps, and the battle raged for some time. When the shooting ceased the three McDonalds were dead, Melton was shot three times, an old man named Wood wounded in the thigh, and a waiter named Joy had a bone of his leg shattered. Baldwin and Boone took no part in the shooting and were recaptured. Graham was a scene of terrible excitement during the bloody affray.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The number of metals now known is seventy-seven.

Iodine has been successfully used in the treatment of diphtheria.

Sulphurous acid acts, in certain cases, as a powerful oxidizing agent.

An electric light is indefinitely divisable without sacrifice of economy.

The form of a hailstone is that of an inverted umbrella, being cone shaped and having ribbed sides and rounded base.

Cotton fiber, when quite ripe, consists of almost pure cellulore, a compound of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.

Professor Forbes and Dr. Young have determined by a number of experiments that the speed of a blue ray of light exceeds that of the red by about one per cent.

The telephone has been introduced on board the screw steamer Gloucester City, a vessel of 2,150 tons gross register, which was launched a few weeks ago at Stockton-on-Tees, England.

MM. Deherain and Maquenne, in a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, show that certain electrical discharges without sparks and of comparatively weak tension will decompose water.

Late measurements of the carbonic acid existing at considerable heights above the earth's surface, appear to show that the gas is pretty evenly distributed throughout our atmosphere.

Violent atmospheric disturbances are always attended with electrical manifestations; and, in a certain paper, Dr. Rogers is disposed to consider the prevalent theory of wind as erroneous, and believes the real causes of air currents to be electricity.

In 1885 a prize of 25,000 francs, offered by the king of the Belgians, is to be awarded for the best work of means and measures for making the study of geography general and furthering instruction in that science in educational institutions.

Dr. Born, of Breslau, has found that when young tadpoles are fed exclusively upon certain articles of diet an astonishing preponderance of females is developed. The proportion in the case of 1,440 tadpoles thus reared reached ninety-five per cent. The experiments of M. Yung also show that special food has a remarkable effect upon the development of sex in tadpoles.

Chloroforming During Sleep.

The possibility of chloroforming a person in sleep, without waking him, having been disputed in a recent murder trial, Dr. J. V. Quimby, of Jersey City, was led to test the question experimentally. The results were presented in a paper before the section of Medical Jurisprudence at the meeting of the Medical American association, a few days ago. Dr. Quimby made arrangements with a gentleman to enter his room when he was asleep and apply chloroform to him. This he did with entire success, transferring the person from natural to artificial sleep without arousing him. He used about three drachms of Squibb's chloroform, and occupied about seven minutes in the operation.

The second case was a boy of thirteen, who had refused to take ether for a minor operation. Dr. Quimby advised the mother to give the boy a light supper and put him to bed. She did so, and Dr. Quimby calling when the boy was asleep administered the chloroform and performed the operation without awakening the boy. The third case was a boy of ten years suffering from an abscess and the same course was pursued with equal success.

Two important inferences may be drawn from these cases, Dr. Quimby said. Minor surgical operations may be done with perfect safety and much more pleasantly than in the ordinary way; and, secondly, a person somewhat skilled in the use of chloroform may enter a sleeping apartment and administer chloroform with evil intentions while a person is asleep. Hence the use of this drug in the hands of a criminal may become an effective instrument in the accomplishment of his nefarious designs.—*Medical Advance.*

Dangerous Encounter With a Whale.

Mr. Joseph W. Mead, of Poughkeepsie, is now on board the bark Hercules on a whaling voyage. His ship was off St. Helena on the 28th of October, 1881, from which place he writes: On the 6th of June last we raised whales and got them all in favorable positions, when we lowered our boats and in a short time our second mate struck one. In a few minutes after the whale caught the boat in the quarter and completely chewed it up. Mr. Luce, the chief mate, when he saw our signal from the ship, sent a boat and had the crew picked up, took the line and still had the whale fast. The third mate also came up and went on the whale three times. The fourth time the whale caught and mashed his boat into firewood. The steerer was killed, but the rest of the crew were saved. In the meantime the boats did not dare to go near the wounded whale, but fired at it from a distance with guns. About this time we received help from a ship called the Milton, which sent two boats to the rescue, for we were in a very weak condition. Before you could hardly think it possible, however, the Milton's boats were both mashed and their crews swimming in the water. They were soon rescued by our boats. The boats hung about the whale until dark, when we cut the line and let the huge monster go. The next morning, however, we saw him again and took another hold of him, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon we succeeded in dispatching him. It was the largest whale taken in this section for many years, and made us 150 barrels of oil. Its length was sixty feet and jaws nineteen feet.

An Elephant's Ingenuity.

The new elephant at the fair grounds is causing Secretary Kalb more trouble and anxiety than a new baby. A nice, stout bracelet of the chain pattern was circled around the elephant's fore leg and clasped together with a thumb-screw, with a head an inch and a half in diameter. The chain was fastened to the center post and the thumbscrew carefully locked. After a few nights the elephant worked out the problem of that thumbscrew, and regularly every day when the keeper appeared in the morning the elephant was free from shackles. The keeper could not understand it, and called for Mr. Kalb to explain the mystery. The two consulted, examined and watched. It was ascertained that as soon as the chain was put around the animal's leg and locked, he deliberately put his other foot on the end of the chain near the post. That loosened it on the shackled foot. Then with his trunk he commenced to unscrew the thumscrew or nut, and in a very few minutes he would be free and walking around his cell.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CRANKS AMONG ANIMALS.

Instances of Great Excitement Causing Strange Behavior.

"Insane animals? Why, certainly,' the possessor of a fine collection of birds in New York said to a reporter, "I have three or four birds that are cranks, and one that is as mad as a March hare."

"Is that one?" the reporter asked, as a hen ran by with her tongue hanging out.

"No," the owner replied. "All signs fail in dry weather. Her tongue certainly has a 'slew' to the left, but there's no congenital malformation of the brain, and," confidentially, "she's got the pip. But if you want to see a bird that is a moral monstrosity, and always has a morbid project on hand, just walk through this coop," indicating one that contained a number of fine game bantams.

The reporter opened the gate and stepped in, the chickens retreating, with one exception, to the inner house. This exception was a rooster hardly as large as a good-sized pigeon, with high colors, a very red, old-fashioned face, and most formidable spurs.

"Look out for him," the owner said, as the diminutive crower came near in a most friendly manner. The warning was not too soon, as when within a foot of the reporter the bird made a rush, caught the leg of his trousers in its mouth, and hammered away with its spurs so that blood came before it could be pulled off. Its little red eyes blazed with fire, and as the reporter pulled it off by main force and tossed it away it rushed again to the attack, until a retreat to the outer yard was ordered.

"There's moral obliquity for you," the owner said, laughing.

The reporter suggested that it might come under the head of "pure cussedness."

"No," he said, "the bird's not responsible. One would think that the bird was a good fighter, but he won't stand up before a bird of his own size. He turns tail and runs. I bought him from a man downtown who raises game birds. He wanted to get rid of this one, as he wouldn't fight, but sometimes he'd get cranky and chase him all round the room, so that he'd have to take a broom and beat him off. Sometimes the little crank would get on the roses, and the first thing he knew the bird would be on his head picking and hammering like a madman. Therefore, I had no trouble in getting it. He seems to be down on all mankind, and will attack you in the meanest and most underhanded way. In fact, the bird's a 'good deal off' on one subject.

"Now, here's a hen," he continued, pointing to a fine speckled Polish. "For the last two weeks she has been trying to crow, and has succeeded quite well, and I have no doubt labors under the delusion that she is a rooster. In fact, among chickens you can find all grades of mental trouble. My brown Polish birds are the most nervous, and very peculiar in their habits. They always run alone, and when caught seem perfectly crazed with fear. Leghorns are nervous, while these Plymouth Rocks are phlegmatic, never disturbed by anything, and are very cheerful, singing all day long in the summer. But here's a bird," moving toward a glass-faced cage, "that is hopelessly insane. It was a beautiful creature of a gorgeous blue and red color, with long yellow legs and a beautiful mild, brown eye, the Purple Gallinule. I caught it in Florida, and it actually went insane from fear. It had been blowing a heavy norther for several days, and many birds were blown ashore. They took refuge in a moat that surrounds the fort on Garden Key. I got out my boat and caught several, the wind blowing too hard for them to rise; but this one gave me a long chase, diving, trying to climb up the high wall, and turning its head and body into every possible position as if demented, and finally it rushed at a tin drain pipe and got into it, and there I caught it. But when I hauled it out, it acted as if it was half dead, curious spasms passing over its body, but it came to after I put it in a box. For a long time it seemed to go crazy when alarmed, and, in fact, has never gotten over it. Just watch it now."

Taking a small paper bag, he blew it up and exploded it in front of the bird. It dropped as if dead, but soon came to, and ran round in a most aimless way, twisting its neck and jumping into the air. That this was not done from fright altogether was evident from the fact that it was taken with the same fits at any and all times without the least provocation. Mr. George Ord, of Philadelphia, tells of a similar case in a common rail. The bird had concealed itself in a drain near his house during a heavy rain storm, and was discovered by him the next morning. The bird was placed in a small room on a case, and he was amusing himself with it when, in the act of pointing his finger at it, it suddenly sprang forward, apparently much irritated, fell to the floor, and, stretching out its feet and bending its neck until the head nearly touched its back, became to all appearances lifeless. Thinking that the fall had killed the bird, he took it up, but in a few minutes it began to breathe, but it was some time before it had perfectly recovered. He placed the bird in a room where there were canaries, resolving to find out if it was not a passion of anger that had produced the fit. On entering again the bird retired to the corner in sullen humor, and as soon as he pointed his finger at it its feathers became immediately ruffled, and it sprang forward as before, having a fit as in the first instance. Mr. Ord adds: "Sometime after, as I was shooting among the reeds, I saw a rail rise a few feet from the batteau. The bird had risen about a yard when it became entangled in the tops of a small bunch of weeds and immediately fell. Its feet and neck were extended, and before it had time to recover I killed it." A few days afterward a friend and himself were shooting in the same place, and a rail was killed, and near it was seen another in a fit. He took it up and placed it in his hat, where it soon came to, and he adds: "These facts go to prove that the rail is subject to gusts of passion, which operate to so violent a degree as to produce a disease similar to epilepsy in its effects."

Aged 123 Years.

Tamah Brooks is possibly the oldest colored woman, if not the oldest person, in America, having reached the remarkable age of 123 years. She was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1758, as is shown in the Bible record of the family of Thomas Yancey. She was the property of William Yancey, and at his death was given to his son, Thomas Yancey, for a house servant. At the death of Thomas Yancey she was transferred to one of the legatees of the estate. Aunt Tamah is the mother of seventeen children, all of whom reached maturity. Her baby son, who attends her, is an old white-headed man, sixty-nine years old.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Skirts Growing Shorter.

Skirts are growing shorter, and it would seem as if they had now reached the extreme limit of moderation. It is certainly very convenient to have a skirt of medium length for dancing or walking, but it need not be shorn of all its grace for either of these beautiful exercises. Some innovator, presumably a Frenchman, has just introduced an odd arrangement of the short skirts, by making it the veriest trifle shorter in the middle of the back breadth than at the sides; this is done by the smallest extra forming of a little hollow in the center of the plaits attaching to the band. The difference, it is said, must be so slight as not to make the dress appear a bit shorter, but the effect to be produced is to keep it free from the boot-heels behind, and give a little cachet to the skirt, not otherwise produced in an ordinary short, round skirt. —*New York Post.*

Balls in Washington.

So many of our lady readers expect their husbands will become members of Congress, senators or cabinet ministers that they will thank us for printing the formula prescribed in the etiquette of Washington for first calls. The junior member's wife must first call on the senior member's wife and present her credentials, as it were, and the junior Mrs. Senator on the senior Mrs. Senator. The members' wives all pay their duties first to the senators' wives. The senators' wives, as well as the members' wives, must first call on the cabinet ladies. The respective rank of the cabinet ladies and senators' wives has long been a matter of serious discussion. Practically it appears to be settled by precedence being given to the cabinet, and this is probably due to the importance now given to cabinet positions, which in the earlier days of the government they did not possess. The wives of the justices of the supreme court hold their positions without dispute, and first calls are due them from everybody but the wives of the President and Vice-President.— *Troy Times.*

Fashion Notes.

The latest form of train is oval and detachable.

Velveteen dresses are beginning to come in fashion.

Brown is preferred to gray for brides' traveling dresses.

Many gathers and plaits take the place of the crinolet.

Trains are again in favor for house and evening dresses.

Indian shawls are prettily employed in the drapery of dresses.

The small bonnets of last winter are the favorites of this year.

Moire stripes alternating with plush stripes are seen in rich goods.

Plain sleeves are preferred to puffs by fashionable young women.

One wide border of fur is more stylish than two or three narrow ones.

Lace is the most fashionable of all trimmings for evening dresses.

Jet embroidered Jerseys now form the armor basques of black suits.

Handsome chenille fringes curled, and very full, are used with great effect upon mantles of vigogne, Sicilienne or satin.

Toques made of smooth satin-like feathers of pure white are exhibited for young girls' wear. They are extremely pretty and becoming.

New Castilian breakfast caps of gold lace and Manila grass nettings are fastened to the head by long gold-headed pins set with onyx stones.

Shoulder-knots of white satin or watered silk ribbon, fastened by a rose or delicate spray of flowers, take the place of the floral epaulets worn last winter.

For full evening dress, slippers match the darkest color in the train or skirt of the robe, while the stockings match the lightest shade in the tablier or front breadth.

Silk handkerchiefs, in every combination of color and shade, are used in various ways as jabots, sailor collars, breakfast caps, and gypsy and creole kerchiefs.

All trains, no matter how rich and heavy, are lined with white crinoline muslin, and protected and adorned with a balayeuse of lace or muslin and lace alone.

General Garfield Left Handed.

In 1879, after the Ohio Republican State convention met in Cincinnati, we wrote to General Garfield, telling him that his style of speaking, particularly the using of his left hand, reminded us so forcibly of our editorial predecessor, Selucius Garfielde, that we were curious to know their relationship, if any. He replied as follows, from Washington City:

J. G. Craddock, Paris, Ky.—Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 30th of May, I have to answer that Selpcius Garfielde and I are descended from the same stock, though I have been unable to trace our exact relationship, which is distant. I did not know that he was left handed, but I am the left-handedest man you ever saw. Very truly yours,

J. A. Garfield.

Selucius Garfielde (his name closed with an e) emigrated from New England to Kentucky, and became noted here as a lawyer or constitution maker, occasional preacher of the same church as James A., editor, and Democratic State electoral debator. In 1857 he went as register of lands to Washington Territory, but since the war has twice served as Republican delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, he now being, we believe, located in Washington City.—*Kentuckian.*

Forbearance.

The young are seldom forbearing, because they so little understand the frailties of poor human nature. Oh, if you could only witness the terrible struggles passing in the heart of that friend whose vivacity annoys you, whose fickleness provokes you, whose faults sometimes even make you blush. Oh, if you saw the tears that are shed in secret; the vexation felt against self (perhaps on your account) you would indeed pity them. Love them! Make allowances for them! Never let them feel that you know their failings. To make any one believe himself to be morally good is to help him, almost in spite of himself to become so.—*Gold Dust.*

A maiden of advanced years and very plain appearance having been told by a gentleman that she reminded him of a lady once famed as a belle and who at sixty still retained many traces of her former beauty, was so elated by the compliment that she communicated it to all her friends. One of them happening to meet the gentleman a few days later inquired with some surprise: "Is it true that you told Miss C— that she reminded you of Mrs. R—?" "Quite true," he answered, "they've both got crow-feet in the corner of their eyes."

SUNDAY READING.

Roll the Pumpkin.

The good story is told of an excellent American minister that, happening one day to pass by the open door of a room where his daughters and some young friends were assembled, he thought, from what he overheard, that they were making too free with the characters of their neighbors; and after their visitors had departed he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered: "But, father, what shall we talk about? We must talk of something!" "If you can do nothing else," replied he, "get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will at least be innocent diversion." A short time afterward an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening some discussions on points of doctrine were earnest, and their voices were so loud as to indicate the danger of losing their Christian temper, when his eldest daughter, overhearing them, procured a pumpkin, and entering the room, gave it to her father, and said: "There, father, roll it about, roll it about." The minister was obliged to explain to his brethren, and good humor was instantly restored.

Religious News and Notes.

The Unitarians lost eight of their ministers during last year, and some of them were men of mark and influence.

A communion service, costing $3,000, and manufactured in England, has been received by St. Stephen's church at Lynn, Mass.

Vanderbilt university, in Tennessee, has nearly 650 students in attendance. Probably no other university in the South approximates this number.

There are now in the island of Madagascar 882 schools with 48,000 pupils; 1,142 churches, with 70,000 members, and 253,000 adherents of the Christian faith.

The number of Jews in Jerusalem has lately increased greatly. Twenty years ago there were comparatively few. Now out of 44,000 people about 20,000 are Jews.

As the result of his last five years' work in China Dr. Nevins counts 100 villages which have become centers of Christian work, and in these are thirty churches.

The Gospel of St. Luke has been translated into Patagonian by the Rev. Theodore Bridges, who labored among the natives of that country for twenty-five years.

At the recent rite of canonization in Rome the silver trumpets which used to sound from the dome of St. Peter's as the pope elevated the host, were used for the first time since 1870.

The Church of the First Identity, in Brooklyn, is Congregational in order and doctrine, and differs only from other churches in that denomination in identifying the Anglo-Saxon race with the house of Israel. The purpose of the identifiers is to discover the lost tribes. Dr. Wild seems to be the founder of the movement.

The Sea Gull.

Birds of the gull family frequent the shores of the ocean, but often wander to great distances from the land; in fact, a traveler making his first voyage across the ocean is astonished to find members of the gull species following in the ship's wake a thousand or more miles from land. Gulls are incapable of diving, but swim buoyantly but slowly. Their food consists principally of fish and crustacea. They also prey on young birds and carrion; indeed, on almost any kind of food except that of a vegetable nature.

The gull family has several general characteristics, among which may be mentioned the curvature at the end of the bill, the length and pointed form of the wings, the web between the toes and the hind toe small and elevated. The black-backed gull may be distinguished by the dark slate color of its back and wings, its deep black primary feathers tipped with white and its pale yellow legs and feet. The average length of body is about thirty inches; wing twenty inches, with a breadth of five feet; tail nine inches in length, with bill nearly three inches.

The black-backed gull is of frequent occurrence on our New England coast in the autumn and winter months, and in winter travels as far South as Florida. Its favorite breeding places are on the coast of Labrador, though a few breed as far south as the islands in the Bay of Fundy. Audubon describes its breeding habits as follows: The nest is usually placed on the bare rock of some low island, sometimes beneath a projecting shelf, sometimes in a wide fissure. In Labrador it is formed of moss and seaweeds, carefully arranged, and has a diameter of about two feet, being raised on the edges to the height of five or six inches, but seldom more than two inches thick in the center, where feathers, dry grass and other materials are added. The eggs are three, and in no instance have I found more. They are two and seven-eighth inches in length by two and one-eighth inches in breadth, broadly ovate, rough but not granulated, of a pale, earthy, greenish-gray color, irregularly blotched and spotted with brownish-black, dark umber and dull purple.

The sea gull flies high and has a majestic carriage in the air, encountering the fiercest gales with impunity; it is tyrannical toward weaker birds, but it is naturally very cowardly. Its eggs are considered good eating and the young gulls are killed and salted by the fishermen of Labrador and Newfoundland; but the old ones are very tough and too fishy in taste for food.—*American Cultivator.*

Bound to Have Her.

About a year ago L. W. Morley, the owner of a large ranch in California, saw in the album of a friend a picture that made his heart beat "Hail Columbia" and several other tunes. He was told that the young woman, of whom the photograph was an unjust counterfeit, lived in South Dorchester, Canada, that her name was Miss Maggie Rolph, and that she was in poor circumstances. Mr. Morley wrote to Miss Rolph explaining how he had been smitten by her charms from afar and asking her hand in marriage. Miss Rolph replied that she did not know her correspondent well enough to give him an affirmative answer, that he did not know her well enough to take her for a wife, that such romantic beginnings generally had bad endings, and that his proposition carried with it *prima facie* evidence of lack of balance on his part. If Morley had been charmed by the photograph he was delighted with Miss Rolph's sense. Such logic and Latin in a love affair he had never so much as read about. He brought to his aid several Canadian friends, accounted to Miss Rolph for his past life, visited her at South Dorchester, and a week ago took her to the Golden Gate as Mrs. Morley and the mistress of the Morley ranch.

Ambitious Youth: What is a good preparation for becoming a poet? Crawling through a threshing machine. We may get this young man into trouble by this advice, but we give it as a sacred duty to humanity.—*Boston Post.*

WISE WORDS.

Men should be tried before they are trusted.

The society of women is the element of good manners.

We may be as good as we please, if we please to be good.

Affection tides three times as many virtues as charity does sins.

No one is so blind to his own faults as a man who has the habit of detecting the faults of others.

The man who is not living aright is sour within; and the sour works out. He who lives aright is your sympathetic and generous man.

It is well that there is no one without a fault, for he would not have a friend in the world; he would seem to belong to a different species.

Honor is like the eye, which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.

In those countries where the morals are the most dissolute, the language is the most severe; as if they would replace on the lips what has deserted the heart.

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than a man can bear.

He who lives happily through the short rosedays of his youth, and, far away from envy and complaining, strives to be good, still enjoys the days of his youth when the winter of life approaches, and contentment and virtue scatter fl

The Centre Reporter.

RED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 19, 1882.

Beaver is having a good deal of private business just now in many counties.

There is to be no extra session of the Legislature this winter How sorry for the *Leg. Record*.

The long and short of it is, the independents mean to be independent as long as the bosses mean to boss.

Old Zack Chandler, of republican fame, says Hayes was a liar. Of course he was, for who ever knew a fraud to be else than a lie?

Arthur is gradually wiping out the halfbreeds who got into places under Garfield. Guiteau's shot seems to have been a lucky hit for one wing of the republican party.

General Beaver is a "stalwart" temperance man, and the bosses may want to drop him for it, because they all "take a little," and they must keep linked arms with the strychnine whisky element.

General Grant and U. S. Grant, Jr., each paid $1,000 for a pew at the auction sale of pews in Dr. Newman's new church, N. Y. And yet these Grants keep begging for pension as if they were poor.

George H. Pendleton has made up his mind to be a candidate for President—and he would make a right good one too. But we think it should be General Hancock; after him Judge Thurman, of Ohio.

How honest John run the Treasury Department is still being investigated with closed doors. But the stone-mason testimony leaked out. They swore that the marble used for mantels in Sherman's private residence was got at the Treasury Department.

The Adjutant General has decided to recommend to the Secretary of War legislation for the relief of a class of soldiers who at the close of the war, thinking they were no longer needed, visited their homes without furloughs or authority and were recorded as deserters and refused an honorable discharge.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues, and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 i ll secure the "News" and the REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and reasing our circulation.

The independent republicans held a conference in Philadelphia last week. About 150 delegates were in attendance, representing all parts of the state. They were mostly influentail business men, and not what is known as political managers, all men of influence in their respective sections. The independents intend to remain independent, so long as the bosses intend to keep bossing.

The independents have filed their emphatic refusal to support General Beaver or any one set up by the bosses to perpetuate the rule of the bosses and reelect Cameron to the U. S. Senate, and have resolved to hold a state convention in May to put in nomination a full independent republican state ticket.

The independent movement has lost none of its strength since last fall, but seems to be gaining and the machine bosses are getting to feel a little uneasy over the outlook.

Wagons loaded with various products of Utah industries are constantly passing through the gate into the tithing-house in Salt Lake. The Mormon law requires that one-tenth of all things produced by the labor of the faithful shall be given to the Church, and the conpliance is in the main honest, though attempts at striking are occasionally detected. The annual income from this source is kept in secret by the rulers, but it has been estimated as high as $5,000,000. "It is thought by the Gentiles," says the correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, "and intimated by the saints themselves, that a portion of the tithing fund has just been employed, and very effectively employed, in securing favorable legislation in the National Congress. The departed Brigham was wont to speak very contemptuously of Congress, boasting that he cared nothing for it, because he could influence its votes with money whenever he deemed it desirable. And there is reason to think that his boast was not wholly idle.

The republicans have been in power 20 years, and in every national convention, in that time, declared against the "twin relic," but it never hurt it in congress. We suppose Mormon money was too tempting for republican congressman.

In the State Revenue Commission, in Philadelphia, on 9, reports were received from a number of sub-committees and adopted with slight changes, except an outline report from the committee to consider the question of taxing foreign corporations doing business in the State. The sub-committee to consider the exemption from taxation of plank ro ds, turnpikes and canals, recommending an exemption for roads, though not for canals.

The Committee on exemption of manufacturing companies and limited partnerships, recommended the repeal of taxes of both, provided, that in all cases where the capital stock of both is exempt from State tax, the real estate and other property of said companies or partnerships whether heretofore represented by stock or not, shall be subjected to like taxes for local purposes, as if in the hands of individuals.

The committee appointed to consider exemption of building and loan associations reported as adopted by the Commission, and that such associations should not be subjected to State taxation.

The committee appointed to ascertain what corporations are taxed on capital stock, and whether they should be discharged, commended that all corporations created for benevolence, religious or burial purposes, should be exempt, with certain amendments.

The latter was discussed, and the report finally went over for further consideration. The committee on the collateral inheritance tax commended no reduction, and an enlargement of duties of Auditors appointed by the Common Pleas Court.

The committee in reference to taxation on money at interest reported that the tax was unequally collected and recommended as a means of making effective the machinery of collecting, that statemen's be required under oath. The e reports were accepted and approved.

REGULATING THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

A bill was introduced into the House by Mr. Springer to fix the test of responsibility when insanity is pleaded as a defence in criminal cases tried in any court over which Congress has any jurisdiction. It provides that no person indicted in the District of Columbia or any Territory, or in any court of the United States, shall be acquitted on the ground of insanity on proof that at the time the offence was committed he did not know the nature and quality of the act or did not know that it was unlawful or wrong. The *Herald* commenting on this bill, says:

Should this pass it would introduce certainty into the laws where there is uncertainty, and it would establish by statute in the federal courts the test of responsibility that is judicially recognized in most of the States. In every trial where it would govern it would happily put an end to pleas of "Abrahamic inspiration," "divine pressure," "transitory mania," emotional insanity, &c. The bill further provides that when a prisoner is found not guilty on the ground of insanity he shall be committed to an asylum and there confined "until discharged in due course of law." This is aimed at a notorious abuse of the plea of insanity, but it provides but a poor remedy for the evil. In nine cases out of ten when a prisoner is acquitted on this plea all traces of insanity disappear as soon as the trial is over. If he be committed to an asylum he has only to prove his sanity, which is easily done, in order to be discharged "in due course of law." Under such a statute even Guiteau, if he were sent to an asylum through doubt as to his insnity on July 2, 1881, he could soon regain his liberty by the opinions of experts that he is now sane. There may be valid objections to a law providing that every person charged with murder and acquitted on the ground of insanity shall be confined in an asylum for life, but such a law would have the salutary effect of preventing the wholesale escape of sane criminals through abuse of the plea of insanity and of protecting society against recurrence of the homicidal mania in those insane at the time of committing the act.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMERS

Senator M'Donald, in a speech at Indianapolis, on 5 inst. made some statements which farmers might well reflect over. He said: "Let me call your attention to the effects of the tariff upon the farmer and the producer as compared to the benefits derived from it by the manufacturer. Of the $883,000,000 of domestic merchandise exported during the last fiscal year 80 per cent. were products of the soil and farm, and the chief of which were cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and tobacco and live stock. The prices of this vast amount of farm and agricultural were fixed in Liverpool and London. The price of wheat goes up or down in the Board of Trade at Chicago as it fluctuates in London and Liverpool, so that the foreign price determines the home price. Our imports for the last year upon which a duty was paid, as you have seen, were over $446,000,000; of this amount 90 per cent. were articles of manufacture. The price of these were fixed in Lowell and other manufacturing centers in this country, and not at the port at which they were shipped. There might be a difference any where from 30 to 100 per cent. in the prices there and here, the price might be that much less in the foreign market than in this country, but the customer could have no benefit from that, for the tariff would absorb it all. So that while the farmer and the producer had to sell to the manufacturer their products at foreign prices, and they were compelled to buy both foreign and domestic goods at home prices enhanced by a protective tariff, the manufacturer purchases all farm products at the lowest prices and sells his manufactured articles at the highest prices."

THE DIVIDED PENN'A REPUBLICANS

The Republican State Committee met at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, on 11, to call the next State Convention. The programme arranged by the Camerons some days before was to hold the convention on May 10 in order to give regular Republicans no excuse for going over to the independent ranks, and this plan was carried out by one vote. It was reported on good authority that the majority vote was obtained by fraud, the vote really being a tie. Harrisburg was selected as the place at which to hold the convention. Next day the independent Republicans held a conference in the Assembly Building. A number of delegates from the interior counties, mostly business men, arrived, and it is expected that 150 persons will be present. The question of naming candidates for the various State offices will be discussed. The time fixed by the independents for a state convention, was May 12.

Illinois too has the small-pox badly. A Springfield special states that the Board of Health reports of small-pox in sixty-one points in the State. Although the disease is under pretty good control at most of these places, it appears to be spreading through the counties and also the Mississippi river, from Dubuque down, twelve of the eighteen counties having reported cases. Steamboat officers will at once be requested to enforce vaccination on all their hands. If they fail to comply they will be prevented from landing. A Tomah, Wis. special says: The small-pox has broken out at Mother, a small station fifteen miles north of this place. One death and ten cases are reported. The inhabitants are scattering in all directions.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues, and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

The Reading Railroad election which lasted several days ended on Friday. Great interest was manifested. The struggle was between the Bond and Gowen parties. Gowen received 270,984 votes to 222,617 for Bond, the President chosen one year ago.

FACTS.

—The only place that keeps its clothing one price, is the Philad. Branch.

The only place that keeps its clothing marked in plain figures, is the Philad. Branch.

The only place that manufactures its own clothing, is the Philad. Branch.

The only place that guarantees its clothing, is the Philad. Branch.

The place that offers you no shoddy in clothing, is the Philad. Branch.

The place that does not keep auction stock, is the Philad. Branch.

The place that never was charged with unfair dealing, is the Philad. Branch.

The man who put down the price of clothing in this county, so that the poorest can dress decently, was Sam'l Lewins, of the Philad. Branch. Stick to him, now.

IN SIDE THE PYRAMIDS.

An interesting piece of news for Egyptologists and the public generally has just been contributed to the *Journal des Debats* from Bedrechn by Mr. Gabriel Charmse. That gentleman is now traveling in Egypt with M. Maspero, the director of the Egyptian Museum, who has determined on opening all the pyramids that have not yet been explored and on further searching those that are not thoroughly known. Among the pyramids situated on the borders of the Lybian Desert is that of Meydoum, said to be the most mysterious. It appears that its entrance had never been discovered. Ibrahim Pacha even endeavored to effect a breach in its walls with artillery, in the hope of finding a treasure concealed therein. It is to this pyramid that M. Maspero is now devoting his attention. By removing some of the ground on the north side of the artificial mound which surrounds the pyramid he has succeeded in uncovering all the points where an opening might be revealed, and the result has now shown that his calculations were well founded.

Thirteen days of active labor, with skilled workmen, have sufficed for the discovery of a recent secret which was believed to be undiscoverable. The spades of the fellahs have exposed to view the opening, which is situated nearly at the top of the artificial mound. On entering the pyramid the visitor passed through a corridor, admirably constructed, which takes him about forty yards in a gentle decline, as in the case in the great Gizeh Pyramid. Here, for the moment, he is stopped by the debris, which is being rapidly cleared away. M. Mespero has already found two sacred inscriptions, in the style of the Twentieth Dynasty, giving the names of two scribes who had visited the pyramid.

Hopes are entertained that no one may have set foot in it since and that it may be found to be intact. M. Gabriel says: "But, whatever happens, the opening of the Meydoum Pyramid will still unravel one of those mysteries which have for so many centuries hung over ancient Europe, and which one by one are yielding to the efforts of modern science."

The late Mariette Bey, in one of his works, said that the pyramid was called by the Arabs Haram el Katdab—the False Pyramid—as they believed it to be nothing but a huge rock shapped as a pyramid. This tradition may have helped to preserve it from molestation.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, TAKE NOTICE.

In the Cambria county court last week, before the imposing sentence in an assault and battery case, his honor, Judge Dean, made some very timely remarks in regard to the bringing of trivial prosecutions. He referred to the fact that for eight hours the time of Court had been occupied in trying three unimportant cases, and said: "In the first case tried the costs, $56.20, were imposed, one half on the prosecutrix and the other half on the defendant; in the next case the costs amounting to $40.76, were disposed of in a similar manner. In this case the costs are $49.99, making the cases $146.86 of costs imposed on the prosecutors and defendants. The jury in these cases have found that there was nothing in any one of them calling for conviction or punishment. Ill temper and bad conduct deserving of censure there had undoubtedly been, but nothing deserving the penalties of the law. This is the deliberate opinion of thirty-six men under oath, after attentively hearing the evidence, the arguments of the counsel, and the law from the Court; and, after careful deliberation, we haveno hesitation in saying that in each case the verdict was extremely right. The Court decidedly concurs in each verdict of the jury. Now, the question that arises in the administration of justice is: "Ought it cost the parties this comparatively large sum of $146,86, and the county an additional expense of at least $150, to ascertain that the matter in litigation is of no importance to anybody, and that these are trivial cases? We think not. The law gives to the committing magistrate the undoubted right to compare these differences—to settle them between the parties when they first come before him, and so arrive at the end of the case, which, if settled then, will cost the parties but a trifling sum."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Six Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Pougkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The Tarrytown passenger train ran into the special New York express which left Albany at 2.40 p. m., in the rock cut near Spuyten Duyvel on the Port Morris railroad at 7 o'clock this evening. Two cars were set on fire by the overturned heater and destroyed, and several passengers were injured. Four dead bodies have been taken out. The special express was composed of three drawing room cars filled with members of the Legislature. Another dispatch says six people were killed, and it is reported that a Senator is among the killed.

LATER.

Twelve persons were killed in the railroad accident. Senator Wagner probably among the killed.

A PRACTICAL REFORMER.

Pig Iron Kelley on Whisky and Tobacco.

[Gath's Letter.]

Judge Kelley said to me to-night in response to a question: "I am infavor of abolishing a large part of the internal revenue taxation and cutting down the rest 50 per cent. It ought to be done at this session, and I have hopes that it will. We raised last year $717,000,000 by it; $75,000,00 or $80,000,000 is enough.

"What do you want to reduce the whisky tax to, Judge?"

"Fifty cents a gallon is an abundance, instead of ninety cents, as now. Tobacco the same way. All experience shows that a high excise duty stimulates adulterations That is why England is killing herself with false liquors. The brandy delt out in the better London Clubs is more abominable than the component bar brandy in the United States; and English adulterated liquor makes women fight like dogs. Tobacco is fearfully adulterated in this country under the high taxation upon it. We formerly bought two respectable cigars for a cent—native grown, from the Havana seed, and hence called half-Spanish. Now, you see cigar-stumps being collected from the garbage heaps, to be treated with opium and other abominations, and ground up into cigarette tobacco to poison young boys. All this is the fruit of extravagant duties. The tariff cannot be changed with any success until the Internal Revenue duties are revised, because many portions of the tariff are arranged so as to make it proportionable to the collection of a certain amount of revenge on distilled spirits. The cigar system of taxation is further oppressive on much of the similar kind of labor in the country. Formerly a crippled soldier or poor widow and her children rolled tobacco into cigars and sold them. Now they cannot make cigars at all, except under the surveillance of a revenue officer, often 200 miles away, and by giving $500 bond and paying $5 for a licence. I want to release this labor to a freer competition, and also stop the abuse of the tenement-house cigar manufactory system, which is spreading disease in cities like New York"

A large majority of the troubles of mankind are purely imaginary and proceed from indigestion. Now, what is the use of carrying these troubles around with us when we have a certain remedy for them in Green's No. 1 and 2 Liver Pills

—The trial of Guiteau has gone so long that every one of the jurors has worn through the seat of his pantaloons, and an order for 12 new suits has consequently been sent to Lewins, of the Philad. Branch, a suit for each of the jurors. Judge Cox and the lawyers on both sides have also concluded to send in their orders for new pants to Lewins. Guiteau wanting a new suit too from the same place, but did'nt have the stamps, and Lewins refuses to sell to him on tick. It may not be long until Guiteau will no longer have use for clothes.

FIGHT IN A KENTUCKY COURT.

Judge Bradly Helping to Put Strong Champ Mullins and His Son in Jail.

Mount Vernon, Ky., January 11.—During the trial yesterday of Robert Randall in the Circuit Court for murder, John Mullins, a witness, entered court intoxicated and leaned against the bar. Judge Bradly asked him what he was doing in the court room. Mullins responded he was standing there, "he reckoned."

"Fine him $10, Mr. Clerk," said the Judge.

Mullins made another insulting remark and another fine of $10 was entered against him. Another insulting remark and another fine of $10 followed. A fourth insult was given and then the Court ordered the jailer to take Mullins into custody. Mullins ran out of the court-room followed by the jailer and two deputy sheriffs, who caught him and brought him back after an exchange of shots. He was accompanied by his father, Champ Mullins, who was also intoxicated and who is one of the strongest men in the county. He declared that his son should not go to jail, and father and son fought the bailiffs. The large crowd in the court-room broke into the wildest disorder. Men were knocked down and pistols drawn. The guards rushed in with shot guns, and the rush for the doors and windows was tremendous. The Mullinses and officers fought their way out of the court-room and down stairs into the street, where John was handed a pistol, with which he fired two shots. Both men were finally placed in jail. The excitement was at fever heat for a while. No one was wounded. When the disorder began Judge Bradly left the bench and shouted, "I call on every man in this house to help arrest these men, and I will assist myself," and he did lend such assistance as he could

The jury in the Randall case were scattered, and when quiet was restored the trial was continued until the next term of court

EVICTIONS AND MOB RULE IN IRELAND.

Dublin, January 12.—A force of 200 military and constabulary have gone to Edenderry, County Kings, to protect persons carting oats bought at Sheriffs sale. The mob broke up the roads, threw trees across them, and destroyed four bridges. A force of three hundred and fifty police and military evicted six families at Thesnacreeau, near Ballighadreen.

The arms seized at Clonmel belonged to the Bailiffs. O'Connor Don has remitted twenty-five per cent. of the rents of his tenants at Ardsovan and Ardmoyle.

Dublin, January 12.—The dead bodies of Process Server Huddy and his nephew, who recently disappeared, have been found, chained together, in Lough Mask Five arrests have been made on suspicion

F. A. Burr, special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has been over the route of J. Wilkes Booth's flight, tells how he remained for several days at the Garret house, passing himself off for a crippled Confederate soldier; and how, when the detective soldiery hunted him down and set fire to the barn, he stood in the circle of flames, leaning on his crutch and clutching his carbine with the intention to sell life dearly, when he was shot in the neck by a soldier who disobeyed orders in killing him. The story of Garrets was never told in court, as the detectives feared they might claim some of the reward offered for the Lincoln assassins. Interesting in the same connection it is to read that when, in 1869, the remains of the conspirators were given christian burial, and when the lid was lifted from Booth's coffin his face was perfect, with the exception of a hole about the size of a dime in each cheek. His hair was in as good condition as if he had just come out of a barber's shop. In taking out the body to place it in a handsome rosewood coffin, supplied by his mother, the head dropped off from the body. Mrs. Surratt's face and form were perfect, and she looked like one in a happy, dreamless sleep. Her head adhered to the body in the process of transfer. Payn's body was greatly wasted, but Atzerodt's, when the blanket that covered his remains was lifted up, it revealed a shapeless mass of blackened bones and ashes, with a bald and separated skull in one corner.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Twenty-five Lives Taken by Bands Under Chiefs Chris and Jo,

Tuscon, Arizona, January 7.—The *Star* has received official intelligence from Hermocilio, Sonora, respecting recent Indian depredations. Two bands, number 300, under the chiefs Chris and Jo, have been committing depredations in the district of Moclevuni, Sahmipi and Arizhe, and have killed Superintendent Woeberling, of the Lampazos mine, with fourteen men, six women and four children. General Ortega had left Hermocilio for the scene of the massacre with a large regular force. It is expected that they will overtake the marauders near Chia pass. The Indians are well armed with repeating rifles, and have about one thousand eight hundred rounds of amunition.

Mr. James Jones, of McKane county, aged 65 years, says that he has, during his life, in that part of Pennsylvania, shot and killed over 3,500 deer and 225 bears. Spuyten Duyvel on the Port Morris railroad at 7 o'clock this evening. Two cars were set on fire by the overturned heater and destroyed, and several passengers were injured. Four dead bodies have been taken out. The special express was composed of three drawing room cars filled with members of the Legislature. Another dispatch says six people were killed, and it is reported that a Senator is among the killed.

Port Jervis, N. Y. January 8.—The churches here were all closed to-day by order of the board of heath. About thirty cases of smallpox have been reported, six of which proved fatal. A rigid quarantine is maintained against the infected district.

As an inducement to subscribers to the REPORTER to adobt the system of advance payment, we make the following offer: Any subscriber sending us $2.00 *in advance*, will receive credit for $2.25. tf

A FRIGHTFUL OUTBREAK OF INDIANS IN CHILI—VARIOUS REPORTS.

Panama, Dec. 24.—In Lumaco, Chili, the Indians have committed great depredations. The number of victims is not yet known, but persons who have arrived from there state that it does not exceed 300, nor less than 200. Some people go so far as to give the number at 500, and others at 1,000; but this is believed to be exaggeration. The Indians attacked Lumaco three times, but were repulsed on each occasion. They fought with extraordinary bravery, advancing on foot to the fosse surrounding the fort. In almost every country house they came across they massacred every living soul, not even sparing suckling infants, whose throats they mercilessly cut. In one house inhabited by eighteen persons, they butchered seventeen persons, only one escaping by flight. In another house five persons were massacred; in another eight; in another thirteen. One settler, Jose Manuel Manriquez, lost eight or ten laborers and thirty-five head of cattle The Indians burned nearly all the houses and generally did all the damage they possibly could do on farms.

The *Revista* says: The devision of 400 men which left Canete in pursuit of the Indians has met with no contretempts. The savages have laid waste the country through which they had passed. They have burned all the houses on the way to Imperial. There are great numbers of dead. The Indians have carried fire and lance everywhere. They have attacked the forts on foot, which is a convincing proof of their resolution and determination.

The *Noble* of Chili has been informed that in one day fortyfive bodies of persons hacked to pieces by the Indians were collected about Lumaco. The same paper says that one of twelve Indians confined as prisoners in Fort Lumaco slipped off his irons and with the bat uniting them dashed out the sentry's brains the Indian and his comrades were shot by way of reprisal

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO TRANSMITSMALL POX THROUGH A LETTER.

Richmond, Ind., January 14—A diabolical attempt to spread smallpox through the mails was reported to the postal authorities to-day. An undated and unsigned letter, postmarked Cincinnati, was received by a farmer at Lynn, an office fifty miles north of this city, in which two smallpox scabs were enclosed. The letter simply contained the words, "I have sent you the smallpox, go home and die." The letter was immediately burned and the only clue to the perpetrator was thus destroyed, but the best detectives at the command of the department will be sent to work on the case.

THE PENSION FRAUDS.

The Pittsburg *Post* says, in a recent conversation with a news paner interviewer, Commissioner Dudley of the Pension Bureau, declared his belief that the proportion of fraudulent claims allowed by his department has not been one-tenth of one per cent. This is an astonishing statement in the face of facts known in almost every neighborhood in the land. Probably there is not an intelligent observer in the country who does not know of one or more instances in the vicinity of his residence of a person drawing pension from the Government without adequate cause. Thousands of pensions are granted because of disabilities alleged to be due to wounds or maladies incurred during war service but were developed years afterwards. The testimony upon which pensions are granted is *ex parte*, not subjected to cross examination, and naturally favorable to the neighbor or comrade who seeks assistance from the Government. How easy under the circumstances is it to declare that a present disability is to be referred to the applicant's war service, and how difficult would it be to prove that disability to be due to wounds received or maladies contracted sixteen or seventeen years before, were the Government to acquire rigidly into the facts! The Pension Office does not do so—perhaps it has not the power to do so—and it is not to be doubted that thousands of pensions are thus fraudulently obtained. The New York *Herald* in annexed paragraph sums up in strong terms, the valid objections against the Arrearages bill:

The measure is in itslf a fraud, an injustice to the true soldiers, a burden on the Treasury, a misapplication of public funds, a temptation to crime. We read of numerous forgeries and perjuries which have been committed to secure a share of the pension fund. We have not heard however, of anybody punished for these crimes A false oath or forgery is as much a felony when committed to secure pension as to effect any other end, public or private. The Attorney General has won commendation for the vigor with which he expressed his resolution to punish the Star-route thieves. Here is a process of theft, forgery and perjury going on from day to day, draining millions of dollars out of the Treasury and threatening to drain millions more. It is just as much the duty of the Attorney General to take cognizance of these offences under the Pension act as to prosecute any public offender. This is a matter of the Executive. It rests with Congress to repeal the act, but the President is bound so long as it is in existence to see that its provisions are not enjoyed by reason of successful felonies.

TRYING TO STEAL A DEAD EMPEROR.

Paris Jan 5—There is a good reason to believe that an attempt to steal the bodies of Napoleon III and Prince Imperial has just been discovered at Chiselhurst. Mr Howard Vincent has sent down several special detectives from London to watch the imperial mortuary chapel, and hopes are entertained that the person who has planned the attempt will be shortly apprehended. It is believed the person in question is a woman, a personal enemy of the Empress, but nothing certain is yet known on this point. The affair of course has been carefully kept quiet, lest the criminal or criminals concerned should take alarm and escape.

The Supreme Court at Washington, on Monday last, rendered a decision in a life insurance case, which may be accepted as finally determining several points of interest to insurers. It held as follows:

First, that failure to pay a premium punctually when due forfeits the policy; second, that if the company accepts a note in part payment of the premium, with the express stipulation that the note shall be paid at maturity upon penalty of forfeiture, the penalty must be enforced; third, that sickness or incapacity is not a valid excuse for non payment; fourth, that the company is not bound to give the insurer notice of the maturity of the note or the falling due of the premium; fifth, that a parol agreement to waive forfeiture cannot stand against the express terms of the policy or note; sixth, that previous acts of leniency on the part of the company cannot be construed as a permanent waiver of the forfeiture clause.

WORK COMMENCED ON THE NEW RAILROAD.

We learn from the Clinton county exchanges that a considerable force of hands are now engaged in grading the Susquehanna & Clearfield Railroad. It is stated that the Pennsylvania Company owns the charter and is having the work done. This road leaves the Philadelphia & Erie road at the mouth of the Sinnemahoning creek, passing up the river, twenty-two miles to Karthaus, to which point the present contract for grading extends. It will be a short time until the grading contract will be extended to the mouth of the Moshannon creek, and up the stream until the Moshannon branch road is met, and then a down-grade line will be had to tide water. One engine will haul as much coal as four now do from Osceola to the summit. This will make things boom in Karthaus and throughout the Moshannon valley. Eventually, this line of road will be extended up the river to the Cherry-tree There is no use of hauling brick, coal, lumber, iron and other heavy freights over the Allegheny mountain when a water-level route is before us.

A YEAR'S READING
For $1.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD.

New Presses, New Type Throughout, New Building, New Appliances of Every Kind, and New Life in Every Department.

TO ANY ADDRESS, POSTAGE PAID, $1.00 A YEAR; 50 CTS. FOR SIX MONTHS.

A COMPLETE FAMILY PAPER.

Special Departments for Every Member of the Household.

1. All the News, fully and succinctly.
2. The Farmer's World—A full page of Agricultural and Farm News.
3. The Literary World—A full page of Long Stories and Short Stories, Comic Ballads and Serious Poems, Fairy Tales and Sailors' Yarns.
4. The Housekeeper's Columns—What Every Woman Wants to Know.
5. The Veterinary Department—With prescriptions free for all Subscribers, and full instructions for the treatment of live stock
6. The best Chess Column in the world for amateur players.
7. The best Checker Department in the world for both amateur and professional players.
8. A Corner for the Young Folks—Riddles, Charades, Puzzles, Enigmas, Acrostics, &c.
9. Complete Market Reports—Unrivalled in details and accuracy.
10. Answers to Inquiries.

Each department is perfect of its kind, and all combined make the best Weekly Newspaper ever published.

The New York World has no superior on either side of the Water as a Live, Brilliant, Perfectly Appointed, Progressive Newspaper.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE NEW YORK WORLD, 8 dec 3t. World Building, New York.

—Dinges has moved his store, since the fire, to the room formerly occupied by Wm. Wolf, in the hotel building. The insurance adjusters have fixed his loss at $508, which Mr. Dinges thinks to be under the actual loss he sustained.

When babies are fretful they disturb everybody, and mothers should know how soothing Parker's Ginger Tonic is. It takes away half their anxiety, stops babies' pains, and is always safe and pleasant to use.—*Home Journal.*

THE PATRIOT.

A Pennsylvania Newspaper for the General Public.

The DAILY PATRIOT is the only morning newspaper published at the State Capital.

The DAILY PATRIOT makes a specialty of Pennsylvania news.

The DAILY PATRIOT publishes the Associated Press news and specials from all points.

The DAILY PATRIOT gives special attention to grain and produce markets.

The DAILY PATRIOT opposes monopoly, bossism and centralization of political power.

Terms: $6.00 per annum, strictly in advance, or $7.00 per annum if not paid in advance. For any period less than one year at proportionate rates.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT is a large, eight page, paper, devoted to literature, agriculture, science manufactures, news, markets, etc. During 1882 each number will contain an illustration of some prominent topic or event. This is an attractive feature which cannot fail to please. Terms: $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. One copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT and one copy of the Philadelphia Weekly Times will be sent one year for $2.00 cash in advance, thus giving the two papers for the subscription price of the latter. One copy of the Weekly PATRIOT and one copy of the Cottage Hearth an excellent monthly magazine, published at Boston at $1.50 per annum, will be sent one year for $1.30 cash in advance. Send in your subscriptions at once. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
22 dec ct. Harrisburg, Pa.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS and the REPORTER for $2.25 a year.

Our proposition of last year to club the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS with the REPORTER at the very moderate price of $2.25 a year for both papers, was so well received that we take pleasure in renewing the proposition for the coming year A large number of our subscribers have been receiving the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS during the past year, and their testimony is unanimous that the promise that the NEWS would be found an unexcelled general family newspaper has been fully sustained. Special mention has been made of its very complete telegraphic news from all quarters of the world, while in the family circle it has won an enviable popularity by its peculiar feature of several completed stories in every number. Its Chicago market reports are pronounced very complete and trustworthy. With such commendations as these from many of our subscribers who have been reading the NEWS the past year, we have no hesitation in again commending the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS to all who wish a metropolitan WEEKLY journal of undoubted worth and reliability. Our special clubbing arrangement enables us to bring the paper within the reach of every one.

Specimen copies of the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS may be seen at this office.

Mrs. F. Simmering, Millersville, Pa., had Ozena and Chronic Catarrh. Peruna cured her entirely.

—The reason why a parcel of fellows wanted to open the graves of the Emperor Napolean III and the prince imperial, was not to steal the bodies, but simply out of a strange curiosity to see whether they wore clothes from the Philad. Branch, so famous has this establishment for low priced clothing become. Wonders never cease, and Lewins can't be beat.

Cincinnati O., January 11.—A despatch from Mount Vernon, Ky., says that but for the prompt personal exposure and heroic conduct of Judge Bradly, there would have been bloodshed His address to the jury made a deep impression. The rioters are coal miners.

Not Burnt Out Yet

—BUT OPENED OUT IN—

NEW QUARTERS.

—TO—

WITH EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, AND ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN, IN THE HOTEL STORE ROOM,

C. Dinges

Is now ready for his old customers and as many new ones as may feel disposed to give him a lift.

The fire has not done great damage to the goods still on hand, yet they have been

—MARKED DOWN!—

All the same, to close them out and make room for

New Goods.

GOODS AT COST! GOODS BELOW COST!

Come and see and try us for Bargains?

19jan 5t

J. MONROE TAYLOR

ESTABLISHED 1844.

GOLD MEDAL IS THE BEST.

Gold Medal Soda. Gold Medal Saleratus. Gold Medal Cream Tartar. Gold Medal Baking Powder. Gold Medal Washing Crystal.

113 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

Thousands, disgusted with the many poor articles offered in market, are now happy in using J. MONROE TAYLOR'S Gold Medal preparations. They are guaranteed strictly pure and superior to any other in market. Ask your grocer for them, and do not be put off with any others until you have given them a trial.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Cost is trifling. We furnish you with everything. Many are making fortunes. Business pleasant and honorable. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine 22 dec y

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS.

And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 34 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

LEWISTOWN Marble & Granite WORKS.

D. B. STRATFORD,

Proppietor, Lewistown, Pa

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,

Mar 31y CLEVAN DINGES. Centre Hall.

The Best Place

—TO BUY—

—CLOTHING—

—OAK HALL.—

Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA

VALENTINES' & Co's STORES.

A FULL LINE OF EVERY KIND OF GOODS.

RUBBER GOODS

HATS,

COATS FOR LADIES AND GANTLEMEN.

BOOTS and SHOES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Grocery Department has in it an assortment of the finest goods that money can buy.

GREEN COFFEES,

TEAS,

ROASTED COFFEES,

and

ROASTED GOVERNMENT JAVA, which you should try.

OATMEAL—Domestic and Imported. Of the imported we have McCann's Irish than which there is none better.

Cross and Blackwells Pickles, Empire Pickles, New York State Pickles in bbls.

Our stock of CANNED GOODS is unrivaled in assortment and quality.

Try the California brand of these canned goods. We have peaches, plumbs, apricots, &c. &c. And for

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRADE

we will have the

FINEST FIGT,

RAISINS,

and NUTS of all kinds.

Special orders for articles not in stock will have our promptest attention and satisfaction guaranteed in every department of the business

These parties wanting Good Goods at fair prices would do well to call.

It is no trouble to show anything that we have, and if it don't suit there is no harm done.

We have just fitted up a new room for the display of CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES which will enable us to show customers these goods in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore. 8dec

CLOTHING

We make a particular speciality of, and have a fine stock of MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING OVERCOATS of ALL GRADES and a full line of Hats and Caps, and Boots and Shoes at all prices.

DRESS GOODS

Ladies Dress Goods in all styles and prices.

In this line we have the largest stock of any one store in the county and can suit the wishes and wants of all classes.

We have SHAWLS, SKIRTS, COATS, CORSETS—Warners Flexible Hip and Dr. Strongs.

An exceedingly fine line of LADIES & CHILDRENS HOSIERY, COLLARS, TIES, &c.

We have also a beautiful assortment of silk handkerceiefs in all colors, sizes and prices. Linen handkerchiefs and ladies hem sitched handkerchiefs by the half dozen, very low

STAPLE GOODS & TRUNKS.

Every body knows we have a full line of

STAPLE GOODS,

but every body does not know that we have a fine line of

BAIN'S TRUNKS & SATCHELS

that we are selling at prices less than they can buy from the manufacturer.

CARPETS

We have RAG CARPETS, INGBAIN CARPETS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c. in endless variety and at all prices.

VALENTINES, & CO

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings Lasts Thread,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Jan. 19, '82.

OFF TO THE CITIES
OFF TO THE CITIES
This Week,
This Week,
For the Second Supply of
For the Second Supply of
WINTER GOODS.
WINTER GOODS.

"Central Supply Depot"—Whitmer & Co.

CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE,
"The Fair"—G. R. Spigelmyer & Co.

Spring Mills, Pa. Jan. 2, 1882.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila.	8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 55 p m
"	" Sunbury	1 50 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	3 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 00 p m
"	" Renovo	5 45 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
AST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	8 05 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX	leaves Lock Haven	7 50 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 00 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 55 p m
"	" Philadelphia	5 15 p m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane	6 00 a m
"	" Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 05 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 35 a m
"	" Renovo	9 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. R. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. R. & P. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEALSON, General Superintendent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Smallpox is raging in Hayti.

—Milton has got rid of the smallpox again.

—The *Watchman* got its foot in it—it went it 1881.

—Moses R. Romick, was appointed post master, for Hublersburg.

—Unionville has a smallpox case Hiram Patterson is the victim.

—Overcoats and other clothing marked down since the fire, by C. Dinges.

—Smallpox cases are numerous in Altoona, mostly among the poorer classes.

—The citizens of Lewistown are making efforts to have a glass factory built at that place.

—Kurzenknabe's concert, at Millheim, on Saturday night, was a success and largely attended.

—Several inches of snow fell on Monday night, as an inducement for people to get out their sleighs.

—Call on E. Krumbine, the old reliable furnitare manufacturer of Pennsvalley, when in need of any furniture.

—The fines imposed on the liquor dealers in Allegheny county, at the late term of court, amounted to $13,000.

—See new advertisement of the Bee Hive one price stores. They are offering great inducements to the trade.

—None but the best stock kept at Doll & Mingle's boot and shoe store. Call there before purchasing elsewhere.

—There are twenty-five boys in Easton each having lost a leg or arm while attempting to board moving freight trains.

—Doll and Mingle still keep the lead in boots and shoes for assortment and low prices—in the Brockerhoff house block.

—It is said that on Saturday night last about $250 in money was stolen from the house of Wm. Kerstetter, tax collector for Millheim.

—Had a couple inches of snow last week, which afforded a few days of rough sleighing. The weather has been on the thaw order.

—There is a meeting in progress in the Evangelical church, this place. Hope the citizens will enjoy the meeting by attending it.

—The new paper mill being erected in place of the one that was burnt at Lock Haven last fall will be completed by the first of March.

—Anything in the market in the line of boots and shoes for men, women, girls or boys, can be found at Doll & Mingle's cheap boot and shoe store.

—The employes of the Mill Hall axe factory struck for higher wages. They demand the same wages as the employes of the Lewistown factory.

—Andrew C. Kreamer, of Walker township, was elected mercantile appraiser, by the out-going commissioners. He will make an efficient appraiser.

—Canned fruit, elegant as fresh from the tree, at Sechlers; also the best dried fruit of all kinds They order their goods only from first-class establishments.

—Go into any handsomely furnished house and inquire where they get their furniture—invariably the answer will be, at Brachbills, who have the best and cheapest.

—Like the Phoenix from his ashes has Clevan Dinges came out of the fire and set up in the old stand at the hotel. Goods very little damaged marked down to cost and below cost.

—Persons intending to commence housekeeping the coming spring should call and see the handsome furniture at Brachbills, before purchasing elsewhere, otherwise they will miss bargains.

—The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river, will take place at New Orleans, April 9.

—Small profits and quick sales, is the motto at Brachbills furniture rooms, Bellefonte—they sell about 25 per cent. cheaper than any others. Call and see their elegant parlor and bedroom suits.

—The proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New York, has a cow whose record will pass 800 pounds of butter in one year. Can any of the Penns Valley cows beat that record?

—The right way to be good to yourselves and families, and your friends whom you invite to dine with you, is to serve up fresh, pure and wholesome groceries, such as you find at few other places besides Sechlers, in the Bush house block.

—We advise our readers to attend the auction sales at the New York Clothing house, Bellefonte, as everything in their store will be sold regardless of cost. Now is the time to secure your bargains.

—Good, sound, healthy food preserves health and prolongs life. You get it at Sechler's, in Bush house block which is Centre county's headquarters for every thing pure, fresh and wholesome in the grocery line. They sell at a trifle above wholesale for cash.

In our family of ten, for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—*Chronicle.*

—All opposition to Lewins has knocked under that he cannot be undersold in ready-made clothing. This was plainly to be seen when you heard of his prices, so low that one would have to think the Philad. Branch would have to bust. But bust it will not, and all men and boys will be rejoiced to hear it.

—Small-pox being alarmingly prevalent just now, we print the following cure, as we find it in an exchange:

The following remedy for small-pox has the merits of cheapness and simplicity. It is also harmless: "I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hines to the Liverpool Mercury, "if the worst case of small-pox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tarter dissolved in one pint of hot water drink at intervals when cold is a certain, and never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering.

—The receiver for the Lycoming Mutual fire insurance company of Muncy, has laid an assessment of 25 per cent. upon the notes given by policy holders of said company. The assessment, it is stated, will be sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the company and close up the concern, but it is a crushing blow to the policy holders remaining in it who, without insurance worth a cent in it for a long time, are fleeced to pay the mismanagement and squandering of its officers. There may not be, but ought to be law to punish all such men who grow rich in preying on others.

—An exchange says a tramp who wandered about the eastern counties of Connecticut was remarkably ugly and apparently sixty years old, his hair and beard being streaked with white. He was a successful beggar, his hideous appearance exciting pity. One day a woman at Preston refused to give him a dinner, and he angrily assaulted her, throwing off his air of feebleness and knocking her down with great vigor. Being arrested, washed and dressed in clean clothes, it was found that his hair was artificially whitened, that his decrepitude was all assumed, and that his age wasnot over thirty.

—The old reliable furniture establishment, of Ezra Krumbine, is again opened up, and his object shall be, as it has heretofore been, to put out the best work in the valley. Having purchased a steam engine, he is prepared to put out furniture lower in price and better in workmanship than before. Thanking his many customers for past patronage, he kindly solicits a continuance of the same. 6oct4m.

—Guitean's case goes to the jury, this week, with the supposition of being found guilty.

—Call at E. Krumbine's furniture rooms, when in Centre Hall, and examine his stock, as he is offering great inducements to the trade in all kinds of furniture. He has also on hand a fine assortment of chairs, which he will dispose of very cheap. Call and see him.

—Turnpike managers and supervisors will do well to paste this in their diaries:

Mr. James A. Robinson, while traveling in Jackson township, Perry county, by night, had his buggy upset by an embankment in the middle of the road. He was thrown out and had an arm broken in several places, besides receiving other injuries. Suit was brought against the township and the jury awarded Mr. Robinson $3,530. There is a pretty good sized warning in this item for supervisors and managers.

—Ties, collars, cuffs, underwear, hats, gloves, and anything needed torig out a young man, from head to foot, at the Philad. Branch. Go to the Philadelphia Branch, young man, whenever you want a decent suit of clothes at 25 per cent. below what others will charge you.

—It is said Mifflinburg manufacturers have 6 to 700 new sleighs on hand. Perhaps they'll make a bon-fire of 'em. There is one thing sure, many sleighs don't bring out a snow, but one snow may bring out many sleighs.

—Any thing at all, in the line of furniture, home and city make, at the old headquarters for furniture, Brachbills, Bellefonte, who have never been undersold by any. They keep the largest and best assortment in this part the state.

—A false arrest was made the other day in an adjoining county, which shows how careful one should be in having suspicions or making charges. A man of slender means, who on that account did not wear good clothing, and who it was supposed could not honestly get by and into a nice and decent suit of clothes, was observed during the holidays wearing a good overcoat, a new dress coat, pants and vest, which commonly sell for $40 to $50. As he was poor, the talk was he had stolen the clothing, because he could not afford to invest that amount in clothing. Suspicion soon led to his arrest and examination. Dealers in clothing swore that such goods as he wore could not be sold under $40. At this stage the prisoner produced a receipt showing that the whole business, overcoat, pants and vest only cost him $23, which was also the price marked plainly on the goods; and the receipt was signed by Sam'l Lewins, of the Philadelphia Branch. The man had read in the Reporter that the poorest can wear good clothes, if they buy them of Lewins, who far undersells all others. The man was released and the whole community now think more of him than ever before. He proved an honest man.

Mrs. Charles Diley, Pittsburg, says she had Chronic Catarrh badly. Nasal Catarrh, Deafness, Throat Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Disease, Consumption, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Boils, Blood Poisons, Female Weakness, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint, Piles, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Malaria, Blood Diseases, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Headache, Fever, Ague, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Pain in the Side, Back or Chest, Sore Eyes, Earache, Tetter, Itch, Humors, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancer, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Worms, Colic, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Urinary Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Sick Headache, Female Irregularities, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Impotency, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impediments to Marriage, Nervous Irritability, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Decay, Premature Old Age, Wasting Diseases, Blindness, Baldness, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Diseases, Old Sores, Ulcers, Discharges of the Ear, Nose and Throat, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Worms, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurfy Skin, Scrofulous Humors, Swellings, Goitre or Big Neck, Tumors, Cancers, Chronic Weakness, Faintness, Sinking Spells, Diseases of the Bowels, Stomach, Blood, Lungs, Throat, Skin, Bones, Joints, Glands, Muscles, Womb, Bladder, Kidneys, Nerves, Liver, Heart, Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, Teeth, Gums, Throat, Lungs, Nervous System, Constitutional Diseases, Female Complaints, Children's Diseases, Old Age, Acute or Chronic Diseases, Special Diseases, Private Diseases, Diseases Requiring Skill, Diseases Requiring Experience, Diseases Requiring Secrecy, Diseases Requiring Delicacy, Diseases Requiring Confidence, Diseases Requiring Immediate Attention, Diseases Requiring Prompt Attention, Diseases Requiring Reliable Treatment, Diseases Requiring Safe Treatment, Diseases Requiring Honest Treatment, Diseases Requiring Low Charges, Diseases Requiring Moderate Charges, Diseases Requiring Reasonable Charges, Diseases Requiring Fair Charges, Diseases Requiring Just Charges, Diseases Requiring Honorable Charges, Diseases Requiring Upright Charges, Diseases Requiring Square Charges, Diseases Requiring Honest Charges

BESSBROOK.

An Irish Temperance Town and Its Prosperity.

In my recent transatlantic trip one of the most interesting localities I visited was Bessbrook, in the north of Ireland, a celebrated linen manufactory. The product of its looms may be found all over the world, while every international exposition of industry has honored its contributions with the highest prizes and declarations of approval. The founder of this immense business is George Richardson, one of heaven's nobility, an unassuming Quaker or member of the Society of Friends.

From his youth George Richardson was brought up in the linen trade, but his present colossal establishment was commenced by him in the year 1854, and it has kept on growing and improving ever since, until it now gives employment to 5,000 hands, pays out weekly $35,000 in wages, burns annually 10,000 tons of coal, and weaves into its exquisite fabrics every year $1,000,000 worth of raw material. With inexpressible astonishment and delight we examined some of these beautiful productions, forgetting as we looked upon them that they were articles of everyday utility, and thinking of them only as works of art—flowers and ferns as delicate and graceful as though they were scattered over the material into which they were woven.

On one set of table linen a buffalo hunt was depicted with as much vigor and accuracy as though it were drawn on canvas. On another set, designed for the French market, the whole series of Fontaine's fables was most delightfully portrayed. But what most of all challenged our admiration was a tablecloth of immense proportions on which the shuttle had deftly wrought a magnificent representation of Wm. Penn's contract with the American Indians. Over the heads of the figures appeared, woven in ornamental letters, this inscription: "The only treaty never ratified by an oath." Underneath, woven in a similar manner, appeared the completion of the legend: "The only treaty that was never broken."

We suggested the presentation of this superb table-cloth to the State of Pennsylvania. Having been disappointed in obtaining Penn's body for enshrinement in their new city hall in Philadelphia, such a gift might soothe the vexation they felt at the refusal of the British authorities to part with the relics of the Quaker statesman. The proposal was quite cordially entertained. I expect that some day the Keystone State will gratefully remember the obligation she is under to a wandering Methodist preacher for one of her most beautiful specimens of household goods.

We wandered through this immense establishment, marked its lofty walls of chiseled granite, the complete arrangement of its several departments, the skill and accuracy with which every detail of this vast business was carried on, and learned the power and value of intelligent organization as we never before perceived it. We looked into the faces of the men in charge of the various sections of the establishment and read in their countenances a repose of character, an expression of sobriety and intelligence which plainly showed that they brought more to their business than mere mechanical skill—that they knew how to serve God as well as the corporations by which they were employed. The operatives generally looked healthy and contented, and appeared to enjoy their work.

Around this great establishment lies the beautiful village of Bessbrook, inhabited mainly by the workers in the mills; its streets well laid out, wide and clean; fountains of the purest water gushing up in every square and at almost every corner; tasteful cottages built with brick and stone, of varied form and color; hardly a house without its patch of greensward and flower garden; every house occupied, and new blocks in course of erection, more elaborate and ornate than any of the earlier structures. We saw fine large churches of the various leading denominations—Friends, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics; elegant school buildings, and throngs of children romping around them; a nice library building and free reading room, a well arranged dispensary and savings bank.

We are informed that the dispensary was supported by a light tax on the earnings of every employe, and this tax not only secured medicine and medical attendance, but also half pay for every invalid belonging to the firm so long as he was unable to work. The savings bank was also supported, some operatives being depositors to the amount of from $1,500 to $2,000. We saw one of the largest dairies in the land, where milk and butter of the best quality are furnished to the villagers just at the cost of production. Some things found in profuse abundance in almost every other locality are utterly lacking in Bessbrook—no idlers, no loafers, no policemen (while the country at large is held at the point of the bayonet), no drunkards. All these are lacking because there are no rum shops.

No rumseller or rumdrinker can find any place in Bessbrook; they are kept out of it as strictly as a wolf is kept from a sheepfold. And in this single fact we have the most obvious cause of its marvelous prosperity. Mr. Richardson is a strict teetotaler, and all his associates in the business are men equally as zealous for the cause of total abstinence; and the law of local option administered by them excludes every intoxicant from their premises.

What an amazing contrast this little village presents to almost every other locality in the nation in which it is situated! It is a healthy spot in the body that is almost wholly covered with gangrene. Since about the time Bessbrook came into existence, Ireland has lost 4,000,000 of her inhabitants. Bessbrook is the picture of thrift, beauty prosperity and progress.—*Letter in Zion's Herald.*

Laws of Digestion.

The *Sanitary Record* gives the following laws relative to digestion:

1. Food for the supply of the daily wants of the system is most rapidly and thoroughly digested when taken early in the day, ere the nervous and secretive forces are exhausted by toil.

2. Rapid digestion in the early part of the day contributes to the immediate demands of motion and ennervation.

3. Food for the repair of the continuous wear and tear of the tissues is in less immediate request; the completeness of its solution is of more importance than the rapidity, and it is best taken toward the evening, when an opportunity is offered for its leisurely absorption during sleep.

4. The duration of digestion bears a proportion to the quantity of food eaten.

5. In youth the digestion is quicker, and the stomach sooner emptied than in grown-up persons.

6. Rest before meals makes digestion more complete. Exertion immediately before meals retards digestion, and exertion immediately afterward deranges it.

7. Sleep retards digestion, but makes it more complete.

8. Alcohol retards digestion and renders it also incomplete.

9. Earnest preoccupation of mind retards digestion, and may even quite annul it.

10. Water weakens digestion and encourages the absorption of fatty and saccharine matters; but its effect on the complete solution of albumen is doubtful.

Titles in Texas.

It is a great mistake to suppose that titles have no significance in Texas. Not long since Major Smith, living near Dallas, was elected constable. The day after the election somebody asked the major's little boy:

"Ain't you Major Smith's little boy?"

"No, sir," was the proud reply, "I am Judge Smith's little boy."

We have this from an ear-witness.—*Siftings.*

HEALTH HINTS.

For chapped skin take oxide of zinc, one dram; lard, two ounces. It is also good for any kind of sores.

To obtain a good night's sleep, sponge the entire length of the spine with hot water for ten or fifteen minutes.

Says *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly:* Milk which is slightly acid, and buttermilk, produce in some individuals a hypnotic (sleepy) effect.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after taking a slight degree of exercise; and always avoid standing upon the ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to the cold wind.

To cure ingrowing toe nails, one authority says, put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, heat it until it becomes very hot, and pour on the granulations. Pain and tenderness are relieved at once, and in a few days the granulations are all gone, the diseased parts dry, and grow destitute of all feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience.

Dr. George Johnson, in the *Practitioner*, proposes the following as an anti-fat diet: May eat—Lean mutton and beef, veal and lamb, soups not thickened, beef tea and broth; poultry, game, fish and eggs; bread in moderation, greens, cresses, lettuce, etc.; green peas, cabbage, cauliflower, onions; fresh fruit without sugar. May not eat—fat meat, bacon or ham, butter, cream, sugar, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, rice, sago, tapioca, maccaroni, custard, pastry and puddings, sweet cakes. May drink—tea, coffee, cocoa from nibs, with milk but no sugar; dry wines in moderation; brandy, whisky and gin in moderation without sugar; light, bitter beer, soda and seltzer water. May not drink—Milk, except sparingly; porter and stout, sweet ales, sweet wines. As a rule, alcoholic liquors should be taken sparingly, and never without food.

Denominational Church Statistics.

The New York *Observer* says: We are constantly receiving applications for statistical information in regard to the number of churches, ministers and members of the various Christian denominations in this country. To meet this demand we have prepared the following table as the result of extensive correspondence. We believe it is more complete and accurate than any statistics that can be found elsewhere; and we feel assured that the great amount of labor required for its preparation will be duly appreciated by a large class of our readers to whom it will prove interesting and useful.

Several branches of the Methodist church, including the Methodist Episcopal church South, do not furnish any list of churches; and of these we give only the number of ministers and members. Some of the statistics of the smaller denominations are estimates, but are believed to be near the correct figures:

Name of Denomination.	No. of Churches [or Edifices].	No. of Ministers.	Communicants or members.
Adventists	199	134	14,141
Baptists—			
Regular	26,050	16,596	2,296,327
Disciples or Campb's	2,866	*2,000	*350,000
Free Will	1,471	1,294	74,851
Anti-Mission	*900	*400	*40,000
Tunkers or German	716	1,655	*80,000
Winnebrennarians	*400	*350	*30,000
Mennonites	*120	*90	*20,000
Seventh Day	84	80	8,563
Six Principle	20	12	2,000
Congregationalists	3,745	3,577	384,332
Episcopalians—			
Protestant	3,083	3,466	349,580
Reformed	54	76	5,432
Friends	*800	....	*100,000
Lutherans	5,865	3,299	738,302
Methodists—			
Episcopal (Northern)	17,111	11,036	1,700,302
Episcopal (Southern)	....	3,867	828,301
African M.E. Church	....	1,418	214,808
M.E. Zion African Ch	....	1,500	190,000
Meth. Protestants	....	1,314	113,405
Meth. Evan. Asso'n	....	893	112,197
Colored M. Episcopal	....	838	113,309
American Wesleyans	....	*250	*25,000
Free	....	271	12,642
Independent	....	24	12,550
Primitive	....	196	3,210
Union Am. M.E. Ch.	....	101	3,559
Un. B'thren in Christ	3,079	2,196	157,855
Moravian	*75	....	9,491
Jeru'm (Sweden'n)	*90	....	*4,273
Presbyterians—			
Northern	5,598	5,086	581,401
Southern	1,957	1,061	121,915
Cumberland	2,570	1,386	113,933
United	814	704	82,937
Reformed	153	128	10,473
Associate	105	89	6,686
Reformed (Dutch)	507	553	80,572
Reformed (German)	1,403	762	161,002
Unitarians	346	400	....
Universalists	739	736	38,048

The Roman Catholic Church reports 5,836 churches, 6,471 priests (bishops included) and 4,377,339 population.

NOTE.—In the above table items marked thus *] are estimated.

Two Busy Men.

Speaking of Jay Gould, the "Hermit" of the Troy *Times* says: "Gould leads a hard life. He labors with close application, and is driven by the pressure of his engagements until he may be considered a mere bondman. He has no leisure, no society, no reading, no recreation, but is simply under the whip and spur of necessity. To this has been added the consciousness of impending danger. He has had a body guard of detectives to protect him when walking the street, but he spends most of his time in his office, being as secluded as possible. This sense of danger is certainly very natural. The fact that Mayor Selover pitched him downstairs into the barber shop shows that personal violence may be repeated, and this gave deeper power to these threatening letters. I hardly think such a man is to be envied, notwithstanding his immense wealth."

A government minister's life in France is not a happy one. It appears that M. Gambetta grants a few audiences and keeps the archivists busy. He is engaged from morning to night on the days he has not to transact parliamentary business and often far into the night in reading dispatches and letters not intended for publication from diplomatic agents to his predecessors. Even at his meals he has documents spread on the table around him which he goes on reading while he eats.

Washerwomen on a Strike.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: Paris has been in distress over the strike of the washerwomen of Arcueil-Cachan. This is a more serious matter than may at first be thought. The women, several hundred in number, announced their intention of never washing another shirt or napkin until their daily pay had been raised from two francs and a quarter (forty-five cents) to three francs (sixty cents), and said that all the other members of their profession would soon follow their example. There are no less than 6,000 washerwomen in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. Nearly all the washing of the great city falls into their hands. For the moment a compromise has been made, but the women say that they will carry out their original plan, and are holding meetings every week. A suspension of their humble functions for a fortnight would leave the city in a rather unpleasant predicament, for there is not one family in ten that does its own washing. All the restaurants, hotels, etc., send their linen into the country, whence it is returned clean at the end of eight days.

A Wasp's Nest in a Letter-Box.

A letter-box was chosen last spring in the Alsatian village of Schwarzbach by a swarm of wasps as their summer residence. The wasps built their nest inside the metal case in such sort that their domicile in no way interfered with the depositing or removal of letters. Throughout the hot summer months they were observed day after day flying in and out of the ape ture through which the villagers dropped their letters into the pillar box. As soon as cool weather set in the wasps evacuated their summer quarters and settled themselves underground for a few months in a field hard by.

A FAMOUS DETECTIVE'S CRIME.

Death of Druscovich, Who Was Implicated in the English Turf Frauds.

The death occurred recently in London of Druscovich, formerly a chief inspector of the Scotland Yard detective force, who became notorious a few years ago in connection with frauds on the English turf. Druscovich and two other detective inspectors were sentenced in 1877 to two years' imprisonment with hard labor for "conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice" in the famous confidence case in which a number of betting men were convicted of defrauding Mme. de Goncourt of $50,000.

Nathaniel Druscovich was of English birth, about forty years of age, and was considered a very skillful and successful officer up to the time of his disgrace in the fall of 1877, when, together with three other Scotland Yard officers, he was arrested, tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor for "unlawfully conspiring to defeat the ends of justice." Prior to his arrest on this charge Druscovich had stood high in the estimation of the civil and police authorities. He has been described as a remarkably keen, intelligent and zealous man. On several occasions he had been rewarded by the chief magistrate at Bow street out of the funds appropriated for that purpose, for services in connection with the discharge of his duty. In July, 1875, he was warmly recommended by the grand jury at the Cork assize, and also by the judge for intelligence and ability. He was likewise complimented by the foreman of the jury at Cork in March, 1876, and by Sir Colman O'Loghlan and many other members of the Irish bar. He was an accomplished linguist, and was acquainted with many prominent people in various parts of Europe. He had in his possession letters of approval sent him by the emperor of Russia and other notable persons, and during his more honorable career as an officer he was the recipient of several valuable presents. His connection with the Scotland Yard force began in December, 1861.

Of his shortcomings, it is on record that up to the time of the Mme. de Goncourt affair Druscovich had been reported, in all, eight times. In 1861 he was charged with being in a public house while on duty, and in 1862 was accused of a similar offense. In 1868 he was reported for addressing the inspector improperly when spoken to. He was charged with assaulting a man and calling him a swindler; also for insolence when chided for neglect of duty and for improper conduct in connection with a private inquiry agent. The other police officers who were convicted with Druscovich were John Meiklejohn, William Palmer and George Clarke. The offense charged against these men and a certain solicitor named Froggart may be substantially stated as follows: A gang of swindlers had been engaged for some time in defrauding the public by means of bogus betting agencies, sometimes of one kind and sometimes of another. The defendants, it was alleged, had entered into a conspiracy with this gang to prevent any of their number from being arrested or interfered with. William Kurr, a man of more than ordinary ability and energy, was the leader of the swindlers. An intimacy had sprung up between Kurr and a man named Harry Benson. The latter was the son of a respectable merchant in Paris. He had a fine education, was smart and industrious, but his ability and industry were entirely devoted to criminal exploits. Benson entered heart and soul into the conspiracy of the Kurr gang to swindle the British and French public, and, if possible, the world at large.

Druscovich became connected with the plot in the spring of 1876. Meiklejohn, who for several years had been on terms of intimacy with the swindlers, told Kurr that Druscovich was in a financial strait and wanted to borrow $300. The money was promptly forthcoming, and the Scotland Yard detective, who had been a bitter enemy of the gang, was transformed into an ally. Soon afterward what has been called the gigantic De Goncourt fraud was started, and in its various stages involved all the detectives who were subsequently arrested. A "newspaper" was started by Benson, printed ostensibly in London. It contained a sensational article on the embarrassments of a Mr. Montgomery, a gentleman engaged in extensive transations on the turf. He was represented to be a man of enormous fortune, who had been so successful in his betting that he could not obtain from the book makers even market odds. The article suggested that Montgomery desired to secure respectable agents in France, unknown to the book-makers, and he would give them a handsome commission. Checks were to be sent to the "Royal Bank of London, Agar street, Charing Cross, London." There was no such bank, but the swindlers rented rooms in Agar street and had some blank checks printed. They also engaged handsome apartments in King street, Piccadilly, where Mr. Montgomery, the supposed rich man, was to reside. Fictitious book-makers were then "placed" in different parts of London. If anybody in France was foolish enough to fall into the trap Montgomery would send him or her a check on the Royal bank of London for a large sum and request the recipient to make a bet with one of the fictitious bookmakers. Of course the fictitious bookmakers always lost and the checks were sent back to the "agents" in France and by them remitted to Montgomery. Several French people of standing were thus inspired with confidence in Montgomery's wonderful luck. Among the many persons to whom confidential communications were sent by the gang was M. de Goncourt, chateau de Goncourt. M. de Goncourt had been dead for some time prior to the sending of the communication, and it was opened by his widow. She was rich, but with no business ability, and she at once fell in with Montgomery's suggestion and consented to act as his agent. Several checks for $50,000 (bogus of course) were sent her from time to time, which she invested in accordance with Montgomery's instructions, and, as she always won, she became very much fascinated with the proceeding. She finally determined to invest some of her own money, and from time to time sent her checks to the gang, aggregating a sum of more than $50,000. Of course this money was reported to her as having been lost, and the conspirators called on her for $150,000 with which to make up her losses. She was perfectly willing to make up this amount, but not having it in ready cash was obliged to consult her notary. The notary, being a shrewd man, soon saw through the swindle, and calling in the assistance of eminent London solicitors he succeeded in getting back nearly the whole of Mme. de Goncourt's $50,000, and ferreted out the entire gang of swindlers. The connection of the detectives with the fraud was discovered by means of some cipher dispatches sent to Benson after he had escaped to the Isle of Wight. Druscovich, however, was not as deeply involved as his associates, and upon his conviction he was recommended to mercy by the jury. He was not required to serve out his full term.

An Ancient Horror.

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* quotes from Tacitus his description of the collapse of the wooden amphitheater at Fidenæ during the reign of Tiberius, by which, according to the annals, 50,000 persons were killed or wounded. The immense structure was a flimsy affair, put up by a certain Atilius, and after reading about the horrors of the catastrophe and the measures adopted to prevent their repetition, we are informed by Tacitus, with characteristic terseness, that "Atilius was burned."

The king of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from colds and coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them, and now the sentries are happy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

BOSTON is to have a statue of the late President Garfield.

THE Massachusetts and Connecticut legislatures are in session.

PROFESSOR JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., LL. D., the noted scientist and author, died the other morning at his home in Hastings-on-the-Hudson, aged seventy years.

DURING 1881 nearly 2,500 buildings were erected in New York city, at a total cost of $47,700,000. Among the edifices were six churches, six schools, eight hotels and thirty public buildings.

J. WINSLOW JONES & Co., a packing firm of Portland, Me., have failed for $182,000. The firm owned fifteen corn and five lobster factories in Maine, and fourteen lobster and salmon factories in the provinces.

THE Massachusetts State debt, as shown by Governor Long's annual message, is $32,309,404.

AN additional deficit of $250,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the recently suspended Pacific National bank, of Boston.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES has assumed the duties of his new position as president of the Lincoln National bank of New York.

THE schooner Cara Lee arrived at Pigeon Cove, near Rockport, Mass., bringing five men alive and two dead, picked up adrift in an open boat. They are the crew of the schooner Bird, of Rockland, Me., bound for Boston with plaster. The vessel sank, and the men, eight in number, took to a boat and were picked up forty miles from Cape Ann. On the death of the second mate, who was the last to expire, the five survivors cut his throat and sustained life by sucking the still warm blood from his body.

TWO Mormon missionaries are reported to be making numerous converts in portions of Western Pennsylvania.

MARTIN KANKOWSKY, who murdered Mina Muller on the 3d of May, 1881, in some woods near Hoboken, N. J., was hanged in the jail at Jersey City, N. J. He met his death without fear or bravado, and with a declaration of his innocence at the very moment when he was lifted off his feet by the rope. Kankowsky married his victim and then murdered and robbed her. He leaves a wife and two children. On the same day of Kankowsky's execution Joseph Abbott was hanged at Elmira, N. Y., for killing George Reed, a fellow-convict in the New York State reformatory, in April, 1880.

EDWIN W. STOUGHTON, United States minister to Russia under Hayes' administration, died a few days ago at his home in New York, aged sixty-three years.

AN explosion of fire damp in a coal mine near Lansford, Pa., caused a partial caving in of the mine and injured nine men, several of them being hurt to death.

ONE of the five buildings that constitute the sugar refining works of Havemeyer & Elder, in Williamsburg, Long Island, has been totally destroyed by fire. This refinery is said to have been the largest in the world, its capacity being over 400 barrels a day. The building burned was six stories high, and contained nearly all the machinery used in refining—valued at $750,000—and $600,000 worth of sugar. The total loss is put at about $1,500,000, and 3,000 men are thrown out of employment.

OSCAR WILD, English poet and apostle of the "Æsthetes," delivered his first lecture in this country a few nights ago before a New York audience.

WHILE a strong wind was blowing at Syracuse, N. Y., two walls—all that remained of a building which had been destroyed by fire a week previous—fell upon a restaurant and precipitated the fourteen inmates into the cellar. Three young men were killed, and two men were fatally, and about ten more seriously, injured.

South and West.

A NUMBER of men assembled in a store at Westport, La., quarreled about a horse race; revolvers were drawn, and in the general fight which followed three men were killed outright, a fourth was mortally wounded and two others were slightly hurt.

AT Oskaloosa, Iowa, three boys—John Phillips, son of the mayor, Gerald Joyce and John Stedman—were shooting with rifles, using the side of a wooden building containing 500 kegs of powder as a target, when a terrible explosion occurred. The three boys were instantly killed, and their bodies, frightfully mangled and burned, were hurled from fifty to two hundred yards away. Nearly all the plate-glass windows in the vicinity were broken by the concussion, and many houses in the southern part of the city were badly damaged. Many persons were injured by the falling glass and debris. The shock of the explosion was felt at Monroe, a distance of thirty miles.

THE prisoners in the jail at Hillsboro, N. C., overpowered the jailer and eight of them made their escape.

DURING the funeral of the pastor of the Salem Evangelical church, at Quincy, Ill., a panic was created by the giving way of a railing, and in the rush which followed for the doors about forty persons were injured, some so severely that recovery is doubtful.

AT Catlettsburg, Ky., three men charged with the recent atrocious murder of the Gibbons children and Miss Thomas, were put on board a steamboat for conveyance to Maysville, the justices fearing that they would be lynched. A crowd obtained another steamer and pursued the sheriff's party until they heard that militia were coming, when they gave up the pursuit.

FIVE men were hanged the other day—three in Missouri and two in Louisiana. At St. Louis, Joseph M. Kotovsky and Charles Ellis—the first white and the other colored—were hanged, Kotovsky for murdering a pretty servant girl who had rejected his advances, and Ellis for killing Mack Sanders, a patron of his gambling house. At Marshall, Mo., John A. Phelps was legally strangled for the murder of Elijah Keyton, a wealthy farmer, and at Franklin, La., Sterling Ben and Terence Achille, both colored, met their death on the gallows for killing D. Larmand, a wealthy citizen.

THE boiler in a saw-mill near Winamac, Ind., exploded, killing John Hlem, fatally injuring Daniel Drit and severely injuring a third man.

PETER MARKINS died the other day in Washington county, Ark., aged 111 years.

OF the thirty-six members of the Utah legislature thirty-two are officers of the Mormon church and twenty-eight polygamists.

A PROHIBITION crusade has commenced in Nebraska.

A FIRE at Los Angeles, Cal., destroyed a number of buildings, doing damage to the extent of about $100,000.

THE Iowa Republican legislative caucus nominated Hon. James F. Wilson for United States Senator for the long term, and Hon. James W. McDill for the short term. The nominations are equivalent to an election.

From Washington.

SOME interresting correspondence has been made public concerning the case of General Fitz John Porter, who in January, 1863, was tried by court marshal and sentenced "to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." In 1878 a board of army officers made a thorough examination in General Porter's case, and reported to the President that General Porter was guiltless of the charges preferred against him in 1863, and that the findings and sentence of the court marshal should be set aside and the accused officer be restored to his rank in the army. The correspondence now made public is a letter from General Porter to President Arthur, requesting that action be taken in his case; also a letter from General Grant to the President in which the general says: "At the request of General Fitz John Porter, I have recently reviewed his trial and the testimony furnished before the Schofield Court of inquiry held in 1879, giving to the subject three full days of careful reading and consideration, and much thought in the intervening time. The reading of the whole of this record has thoroughly convinced me that for these nineteen years I have been doing a gallant and efficient soldier a very great injustice in thought and sometimes in speech. I feel it incumbent upon me now to do whatever lies in my power to remove from him and from his family the stain upon his good name." General Grant then asks the President to give General Porter's case early consideration. Another letter is published from General Terry to General Porter. In this letter Terry says he wronged Porter for many years and asks for pardon. The charge upon which General Porter was tried in 1863 was for neglecting to go to General Pope's assistance at the second battle of Bull Run.

MR. SCOVILLE is reported to have accepted an offer of $1,000 for Guiteau's body, the money to be paid at once and the buyer assuming the chances of the assassin's execution.

THE President has transmitted to the Senate letters from Postmaster-General James and Mr. George Bliss, of counsel in the star route cases, accompanying a report of Postoffice Inspectors Tidball and Shallcross. This report shows an extended combination for defrauding the government by means of worthless bonds, and that its members have been able to impose on the postoffice department such bonds to the amount of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

THE requisitions for stamps from postmasters at the postoffice department on the 7th aggregated over $640,000. This is the largest issue in one day in the history of the service.

THE agitation of the subject of reorganizing the department of agriculture has brought forward a number of bills in Congress looking to this end. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill to enlarge the department so that it shall supervise the commercial as well as the agricultural interests of the country. Congressmen Lefevre, Russell, and Updegraff, of Ohio, have all introduced bills providing for the thorough reorganization and enlargement of the department. Mr. Lefevre's bill provides for a number of bureaus in the department, some of which have already an existence, in fact, and also for the appointment of a secretary of agriculture, an assistant secretary, etc., making the department a full executive department.

Foreign News.

A NEW YORK paper's correspondence from the Isthmus of Panama paints a dismal picture of the condition of affairs among the unfortunates who are employed in the construction of the canal. Several of the medical staff and most of the engineers and laborers have been seized with yellow fever, which is unusually prevalent on the Isthmus this season, and the Canal company, it is said, does not even take the trouble of giving the dead decent burial.

SIX Italians who took part in the riots at Marseilles, France, last June, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten years to six months.

TWO Indian bands, numbering 300, have murdered fifteen men, six women and four children in Senora, Mexico.

FOR participating in the anti-Jewish riots at Warsaw 350 persons have been held for trial.

RICHARD HENRY DANA, the distinguished Massachusetts lawyer and author, died the other day in Rome, aged sixty-seven years.

A ROME dispatch says that Garibaldi has been badly injured by the upsetting of his carriage.

THE Garfield, the largest steel sailing ship afloat, has been launched at Belfast, Ireland.

GENERAL VALMASEDA, governor of Madrid, and formerly governor-general of Cuba, is dead

THE sealing steamer Lion was wrecked forty miles from St. John's, N. F., and all hands, consisting of the crew and several passengers—about forty souls in all—were lost.

A FIRE at Tokio, China, destroyed 140 houses.

MORE than 250 persons were killed by an earthquake in China.

BRILLIANT scenes were witnessed in Lisbon, Portugal's capital, at the meeting of the king and queen of Spain and the king of Portugal.

THE czar has remitted a large part of the payments due from the Russian peasants on account of the land they received at the time of their emancipation.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The proceedings of the court on the thirty-ninth day were preceded by a remark from the prisoner to the effect that he would like to have time to make a speech, but that he had promised the marshal he would not do so, and he would try to keep quiet. Mr. Scoville then read an affidavit to the court in support of a motion for leave to introduce additional evidence. The affidavit states that since the case for the defense was closed on December 15 he had learned of the existence of certain witnesses material for the defense on the subject of insanity. They are H. D. Bragden, Marshal Green, James Brooks, Thomas Rathbone, Katie Collins, George W. McElfresh, M. A. Austin, Edward Austin and Dr. Andrew McFarland. By four of these witnesses he expected to prove that in the month of June they frequently observed the singular and strange conduct of the prisoner, and were then convinced of his insanity, and freely commented on the fact among themselves. He expected to prove by Mr. Rathbone and Brooks that they had an interview with the prisoner in the jail on the second or third of July, and that he then said that he had been forced to do the act by an inspiration from God. He expected to prove by McElfresh and M. A. Austin that they rode with the prisoner to the jail on the second of July, and that all his actions and words were indicative of an insane man. He expected to prove by Dr. McFarland, for thirty-seven years superintendent of the Lasane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill., that he knew Luther W. Guiteau, the prisoner's father, and had an opportunity for scientific observation of his mental condition in 1864, and that he then came to the conclusion that Luther W. Guiteau was insane on the subject of religion; also, that from the circumstances and facts developed in evidence in the case thus far Dr. McFarland is of opinion that the prisoner is now insane. The affidavit further states that the affiant was misled by the prosecution giving the name of McElfresh as one of its witnesses and then not calling him; otherwise he would have been called for the defense. The court decided against the application in general, permitting, however, the defense to attempt to show that, on the day of shooting Prue Guiteau, Garfield, the assassin had claimed to be inspired of God. J. J. Brooks, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, was called for this purpose, but he swore that Guiteau had not made such a claim to him. A letter written by the assassin's father in 1875, in which he pronounced his son a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, was read. The defense was then declared closed. The law points of the government were submitted to the court and an adjournment was had for three days to enable the defense to prepare its law points.

Argument on the points of law was begun on the fortieth day of the trial, Mr. Davidge opening for the prosecution. He spoke in support of the rule of legal insanity as laid down by the judges of the English bench in reply to the interrogatories from the House of Lords. That rule, he contended, had been adhered to in England and in this country ever since. It required the defense to show that the accused person was unable to distinguish between right and wrong, in order to establish his insanity. Mr. Reed replied for the defense, arguing in support of the doctrine that irresponsibility may be inferred from the existence of insanity, and that the jury should be instructed to acquit upon a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner. Guiteau frequently interrupted Mr. Davidge's remarks, and when the latter cited Judge Davis' charge in the Lancaster case, in New York, he shouted that the jury in that case returned a verdict against the charge. He was very abusive, and he announced that he would settle the question by a two hours' speech to the jury. The jury were special during Mr. Davidge's argument, but were absent during the afternoon, when the counsel for the defense were speaking. Mr. Scoville, who followed Mr. Reed, commented upon this fact with much bitterness, and there was a sharp colloquy between counsel in regard to it. During the day Guiteau's interruptions were frequent, and he interrupted counsel for the prosecution with: "I don't pretend to be any more insane than you are. Transitory mania is all I claim," and he ran on in this way until Judge Porter's patience was exhausted. "Your honor," said he, bitterly, "has heard the prisoner long enough. I ask your honor now to hear the late Justice Adams of the supreme court of the United States." Guiteau worked himself up into a rage here. "God will curse you prosecuting men," said he; "you are trying to get a little lucre." From this point on his interruptions were constant and annoying.

There was no apparent diminution of public interest when the court opened its ninth week and forty-first day of the Guiteau trial. As usual the crowd filled every nook of the chilly room and the ladies were decidedly in the majority. The prisoner arrived at the court-house about half-past 9, and was taken to his waiting-room. He appeared rather nervous and his countenance indicated anxiety. When he had taken his seat in the dock he glanced around stealthily over the audience and immediately began a harangue, evidently intended for the jury. "I have received," he said, "some 800 letters, a great majority of them from ladies. When I get time I shall attend to them. I want to send my greetings to the ladies of America and thank them for their sympathy. They don't want me to be hanged. Public opinion is fast changing. I received Saturday a check for $1,000 from the Stalwarts of Brooklyn, and another for $500 from the Stalwarts of New York. I want this jury to understand how public opinion is on this case." A bailiff here tried to silence him, when he turned upon him in the most vicious manner and snarled out: "You keep quiet and mind your business. Don't interfere with me when I am talking. If you had any cause you would understand your place." Mr. Scoville then resumed his argument for the defense. He objected to the citation of the opinion on insanity expressed by Judge Davis in the Coleman case in New York city, which he attributed to a desire on Judge Davis' part to pander to a reprehensible feeling of revenge against Guiteau, which led him to travel out of the record. This led to a dispute between Mr. Porter and Mr. Scoville, in which the prisoner joined. Guiteau said the Coleman case was not at all para lel to his case. The question of jurisdiction having been touched upon by the defense, District Attorney Corkhill delivered an argument on that subject, and Mr. Davidge followed for the prosecution with a review of the law points. The lawyers were not in good humor, and once Judge Cox had to stop a personal dispute between them. Mr. Scoville found fault because the counsel for the prosecution bowed to the jury every day, and he intimated that it was intended to have an improper effect upon them. On the previous day Mr. Scoville complained because the jury, after listening to the legal arguments for the prosecution, were allowed to go out as soon as the arguments for the defense were begun. On the forty-first day, however, this was reversed, the jury listening to Mr. Scoville's argument during the morning hours, and quitting court in the afternoon when Colonel Corkhill and Mr. Davidge spoke.

Judge Porter concluded the argument for the prosecution upon the law points on the forty-second day of the trial. He took occasion, in closing the legal argument for the prosecution, to strike back at Mr. Scoville, who had excited laughter by imitating and ridiculing Mr. Porter's style of talking. Judge Porter called Guiteau Scoville's pupil, and several times turned stingingly upon the prisoner for his interruptions. Guiteau interrupted Judge Porter frequently. He said that he was ready to suffer the consequences of his act, adding, "I think the Lord has got it fixed so that the consequences will not be very serious." Judge Cox then rendered his decisons in the various prayers of the prosecution and the defense. He decided that the jurisdiction of the court was complete. On the question of the prisoner's responsibility he said the legal test was whether at the time he committed the deed he knew the difference between right and wrong in respect to that particular act. He pointed out the sort of delusion that would relieve the prisoner of responsibility. It must be an insane mental delusion, which was not the result of his own reasoning, but which took possession of his mind independently of his will and reason, and deprived him of the ability to distinguish between right and wrong as to that particular act. On the question whether the prisoner should have the benefit of a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors as to his sanity, Judge Cox said he would not instruct the jury to acquit if they felt reasonable doubt about any one fact in issue, but he would explain to them the legal presumptions of innocence and of sanity, and instruct them that if, on the whole evidence and in consideration of both these presumptions they had a reasonable doubt of his guilt, he is entitled to be acquitted. Guiteau once or twice during the delivery of the decision expressed himself gratified with what the judge said, and at the end he exclaimed: "I am satisfied with the law as laid down by your honor."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

On the opening of the Senate after the holiday recess the Senators were called to order by the president pro tempore, Mr. Davis, after which a number of bills were introduced, among them being the following: By Mr. Anthony, to promote the efficiency of the navy; by Mr. Maxey, to increase the efficiency of the signal service of the army....The morning hour was mainly occupied in the presentation of petitions of which a large number prayed for the exercise of government control over rail transportation charges. Mr. Miller protested one urging that the proceedings of Congress be printed in newspaper form weekly, and a copy thereof supplied free to every family in the United States....Mr. Garland introduced a joint resolution to reappropriate the amount ($375,000) appropriated by the act of March, 1877, to pay in full to certain Southern mail contractors the amounts due under their contracts for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.

The resolution offered by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, relating to pension frauds, calling for statements of their nature and character, what amount of arrears has been paid, etc., came up on the calendar. Considerable discussion ensued upon an amendment offered by Mr. Edmunds, striking out the direction to the secretary of the interior to report his opinion upon such legislation as he thought advisable. Mr. Davis in the course of the debate said that the secretary had estimated that $100,000,000 would be required for this year to pay the pension roll, and this estimate, he learned, had been increased by the commissioner to $120,000,000. He (Mr. Davis) had stated last year that the arrears of pensions bill would cost the government a sum greater than the national debt, and the statement was laughed at. Present indications seemed to justify the statement he then made. Mr. Logan, replying to Mr. Davis, said that statements not based on accurate information should not be allowed to go to the country uncontradicted. The assertion that the pension arrearages would cost more than the national debt was certainly based upon any reliable basis. The report of the commissioner showed that with a certain force at his command the arrears of pensions could be paid in two years, and that after these were paid the roll would be reduced to forty, or not over fifty, millions.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Ferry, to grant additional pensions to those who have lost an arm or leg in the service of the United States. By Mr. Bolins, for the organization of the Territory of Oklohama. By Mr. Butler, for the creation of a body of parliamentary attorneys. By Mr. Voorhees, granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. By Mr. Logan, appropriate and expend the entire income derived from the internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for the education of all the children living in the United States. It provides that the money shall be distributed among the several States and Territories pro rata, according to the census statistics of illiteracy, but prohibits any State or Territory from receiving the proposed benefit which shall deny by local enactment